YOU HAVE USED THE REST
NOW USE THE BEST.
Palmer cove. at Rs. 7 each
Palmer tubes at Rs. 3-8 each
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WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Can only be said in the case of Buccaneer tyres.
Covers at Rs. 5 each.
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VOL. IV. NO. 163 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 10, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
July					
16th	..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd	..	Khiva ..	9000	.... ..	..
30th	..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
6th	Aug.	Mandala ..	8000	.... ..	..
13th	..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
20th	..	Kashmir ..	9000	.... ..	..
27th	..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
10th	..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
17th	..	Khyber ..	9000	.... ..	..
24th	..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagova ..	7000	.... ..	..
8th	..	Karmala ..	9000	.... ..	..
15th	..	Khiva ..	9000	.... ..	..
22nd	..	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
29th	..	Nellore ..	7000	.... ..	..

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
28th July	Malta ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
24th Aug.	Sardinia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination.
[illegible] July	Dwarka	Karachi P Gulf (fort mail.)
25th "	Dilwara	East & South Africa via Seychelles.

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery :—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

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MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office : Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs : "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Anatolia	B	3847		22ndJuly
City of Paris	A & C	9000		25th July
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		14thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	19th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	16th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ...	555	862	420	630
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,043	480	720
Liverpool ...	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...	...	942	...	712

Special rates for B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For Passage and full particulars apply to :—

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Karachi :—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES. URINALS, BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4126	6th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	22nd July	3rd Aug.
Tetomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	2nd Aug.	13th Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	6th July	14th July
Shibetoro Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru ..	4516	S. Nemoto	18th July	24th July
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Inaho Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa	26th July	6th Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 421

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles		
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

H. ANTKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incoporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Fund .....M...	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Rurgodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagur and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and test. A

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,800,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

73, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Quala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED,

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government for Bussah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1731.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1789.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

General Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REMEMBER—THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. is the best & cheapest House for Rebuilt, Slightly-used & Second-hand TYPEWRITERS of All Makes from Rs. 60 upwards Guaranteed for 3 years. Best Typewriter Supplies always in stock. Liberal Terms to Trade. THE GLOBE-TYPEWRITING Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel: "WRITER-TYPE," Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

WANTED

WANTED—A GRADUATE (Physics or Chemistry) as assistant on Rs. 60 p.m.—Apply P. N. MENON, B.A., Mission High School, Honavar, N. Canara.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE strong in French and English. Pay Rs. 60—5—80. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Manager, New English School, Nadiad. 4584

WANTED A READER for a gentleman, for two or three hours per day. Write stating convenient hours, taste for subjects, expected salary, etc., to Box No. 963 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4603.

WANTED—An ELECTRICIAN-MECHANIC to take charge of motors and machinery of a modern Laundry in Karachi, worked by electricity. State terms enclosing certificates. Apply to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4524

WANTED.—By a respectable Japanese Firm for UP-COUNTRY SERVICE, market clerks knowing KAPPAS and cotton business. Only those having experience need apply with testimonials and particulars about pay, to Box No. 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4578

WANTED.—A qualified INDIAN LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 p.m. Applications with testimonials to be addressed within a month to

B. V. MOODLIAR,
Chairman, King Edward Memorial Hospital Committee, Poona.

Poona, 10th July, 1916.

WANTED.—A B. Sc. and A COURSE GRADUATE strong in English and Sanskrit. A man with teaching experience preferred. Pay Rs. 60 and 50, respectively.

A. C. BANERJI,
Honorary Secretary
K. Hitkarni Sabha,
High School, Jubbulpore. 4589

WANTED.—A FEMALE COMPOUNDER for Shree Samajcooverbai Women's Hospital. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per mensem with free quarters. Apply (with testimonials) stating age and experience to

DEWAN,
Chhota Udepur State.
(Rewa Kantha Agency). 4599

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Bar State Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 35 per month, plus Rs. 7 as provident fund p.m., free quarters and joining expenses according to State rules.—Applications stating age, together with copies of diploma, to be immediately addressed to the STATE SURGEON, Barwani State (C. I.), via Mhow. 1000.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a temporary post for two years on Rs. 250 per month. Applicants having experience in the erection and working of machinery for Agricultural and Industrial undertakings and trained in England or America need apply: those having knowledge of Mining or Geology, will be preferred. Send applications to the undersigned with testimonials within a fortnight.

(Sd.) MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
Director of Commerce,
Baroda State, Baroda.
Baroda, 5th July, 1916 4586

FOR SALE

ROVER MOTOR CYCLE USERS.—We have a quantity of spare parts for Rovers for sale cheap.
W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

FOR SALE.

BEBE PEUGEOT MOTOR CAR OWNERS.—We have stocks of spare parts for quick disposal cheap.
W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

NOTICES.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A PRIZE OF RS. 150.

SOME sympathisers of Indian agriculture in Cambridge have decided to award a prize of Rs. 150 (in cash or in any other form desired by the candidate) to the best essay on "Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency" with a view to promote interest in the study of agricultural co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay should necessarily embody discussion on the following points among others:

(1) Opportunities for co-operation
  (a) in any one of the following five parts of the Bombay Presidency: Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Gujerath or Sindh;
  (b) in different branches of agriculture; showing briefly the nature and extent of the advantage that may be secured by co-operation.

(2) Methods of agricultural co-operation prevailing before the advent of modern co-operative movement, if any, with suggestions as to whether any of them can be revived.

(3) Examination of the principal types of co-operative societies existing in the Bombay Presidency.

(4) Difficulties in the way of development and practical hints as to their removal.

(5) Future lines of progress (While indicating possible developments generally, the candidate should treat in detail some particular branch of agricultural organisation, such as dairying, manure supply, implement supply, seed supply, sale of cotton, etc., which seems to him to hold out special promise).

(6) Brief indication of the share that can be taken by the agricultural associations in the co-operative movement.

Stress will be laid on the original facts collected and on independence of thought.

References to the official statements and to the previous literature on the subject will be considered necessary. A bibliography of the literature consulted should be given at the end of the essay.

The essay is open to competition for all persons interested in the study of Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay will be examined by a body of judges composed of:

1. The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.
2. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies Bombay Presidency.
3. Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, M.A. (Cantab.).
4. Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A.
5. Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A.

The essay should be printed, typed or written in a legible hand, and should be sent to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, so as to reach him on or before the 31st August, 1917.

The essay should not bear the name of the candidate but only a motto. The name of the candidate together with the motto should be communicated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

The winning essay will become the absolute property of the prize-givers.

The essays of those candidates who have not secured the prize will not be returned. 4552

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the ancestral property standing in the name of RAMJIDAS RAMDAYAL also called RAMJIDAS RAMDAYAL CHANDAK, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant of Bagad, in Jeypur State, a Broker .....Deceased.

VISHAMBHARLAL LAXMINARAYAN also Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant of Bagad in Jeypur State at present temporarily residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay a Merchant. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 1st day of July, 1916.
Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
4598 Petitioners Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKER LADHA CHATURBHUJ, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a cloth merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

TAMUBAI, Widow of LADHA CHATURBHUJ, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd) P. B. MALABARI.

The 29th day of June, 1916.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
4597 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIKH ABDUL HAK MOOMINBUX, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. UMER SALEYMAHOMED and Bai HAWABAI, widow of ABDULLA ALIANI. All persons therefore having any interest or claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Zainub Manzil, Khetwadi Main Road, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kumbharwada (known as Mahim Agar) in the City and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 545, New No. A/4427 Old Survey No. 483 and New Survey No. 2-1843 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3359, 3360, 3361 (2) and 3361 (4) and street Nos. 823, 824, 825A and 825C and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Anna Quitera, widow of Thomas Francis De Mellow, on or towards the West by the property of Mathews De'Silva on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mathews De' Silva and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1916.

GULAMALI C. MOOLJI,
4601 Purchaser's Pleader.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AUGUSTO MATHIAS PINTO, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. HAJI CASSUM LALMAHOMED HADIWALLA. All persons therefore having any interest or claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Zainub Manzil, Khetwadi Main Road, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Nesbit Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay supposed to contain 2,020 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57 New No. A/16293 Old Survey No. 570 New Survey No. 2/5609 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6123 (1) 6123 (2) and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Purchaser, on or towards the West by E. D. Sassoon's property, on or towards the north by the Nesbit Lane and on or towards the south by the property of Jamsetji Jijibhai.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1916.

GULAMALI C. MOOLJI,
4600 Pleader for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji R. Mehta, the sole surviving executor and trustee of the Last Will and Testament of Mr. N. N. Pochaji deceased, of Karachi has contracted to sell to the undersigned a piece or plot of land bearing registered Survey No. 1 + 33 A Survey Sheet C-3 containing by admeasurement 324 square yards or thereabouts situate in Machi Meani Quarter of the City of Karachi with buildings thereon free from all liens, incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any person having any right, title, interest, claim or demand by way of sale, mortgage, lien, charge, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make it known to the undersigned within 8 days from this date, failing which the sale will be completed thereafter free from the same.

DULAHMAL THAKURDAS,
C/o Thakurdas Parsram.
Gordhandas Cloth Market.
Karachi, July 1, 1916.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai DOSIBAI RUSTOMJI BATLIBOI, of Bombay Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. DINSHAW HORMASJI BODE. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Improvement Trust Leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house known as 'Batlibai Buildings' standing thereon situate at Cerrus Avenue without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1108 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3528(1) and bounded on the East by the Improvement Trust Plot No. 88 on the West by Plot No. 86 on the North by a service passage and on the South by the said Cerrus Avenue which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4090 (3) and Street No. 87 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
4582 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June 1916.

By order of the Board.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th July 1916. 4550

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1916, for filling in a portion of Haines Road Cemetery.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 8th July, 1916 4602

NOTICE TO MOTOR & CYCLE DEALERS

THE following are offered from stock just arrived per s. s. City of Athens:—

Single and Double proof Canvas for tyre repairs in rolls 90in. x 12in.

Motor pump connection tubing 5/32in. x 3 ply Red.

Black cycle valve tubing No. 1.

Acetylene Gas tubing Red 3/16in. and 1/4in.

All English manufacture

Apply sharp:—

J. D. JONES & Co.,
Rubber Department.
8, Clive Street, Calcutta,
Telegrams, "Grayite."

4527.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.)

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abdul Tayab Abdul Hussein the mortgagor in his personal capacity and as administrator of Babuji Abdul Husen deceased and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of April 1915, and made between Abdul Husein in his personal capacity and as the administrator of Babuji Abdul Husein of the one part and Mrs. Khairunnissa bai Ismail Jan Mahomed of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell the undermentioned property by public auction this day Monday the 10th day of July, 1916 at 5 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Mr. Sorabji Khursedji Sethana is the Fazandar and whereof the annual rent is Rs. 4-8-3 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Bhusari Moholla otherwise called Baloo Sarang Street without the fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 12 feet and 6 inches in breath and 89 feet in length be the same a little more or less and forming a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2085 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 135 and street No. 142-150 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Baloon Sarang Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Bora Hussonalli Dawoodbhai and Jafferalli Bankees Dallal and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulabhai Faizoolabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Ganga and Sayani attorneys for the mortgagee at their office situate at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 24 CASES NILGIRI TEAS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort, a trial consignment of Nilgiri Teas from Glenleven Estate consisting of—

24 cases Nilgiri Pekoe, Broken, Orange Pekoe, Dust and Leaf Teas (loose and in 1 lb. tins, 5 lbs. tins and 1 lb. packets.)

Samples on view.

P. S.—Since the tins used are Lipton's, the purchaser shall undertake to cover the said name while selling.

MEHTA, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD, AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Seth Vithaldass Gopaldass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable jewellery, consisting of valuable diamond rings, diamond and pearl necklace, large loose pearls and emeralds, bracelets, very valuable ruby rings, Emerald ring, loose diamonds, lockets, brooches, gold ornaments, one ancient very valuable ruby ring, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th and SUNDAY the 16th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Gerrard Lock and Co., Ltd., closing their business, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture of the latest style and special design solid make such as drawing room suites, sofas, chairs, cabinets, music cabinets. Delhi durbar carved chair, chesterfield sofa, chairs, lounge chairs, dining room tables, side boards, dumb-waiters, arm and without arm chairs, Madras and Gujrat chairs, square and fancy teapoys, with copper tops and tiled tops, office tables, writing bureau marble top dressing and wash hand tables, chival glasses, single and double door cloth and gown almyrahs, show cases, revolving chairs, round back chairs, wooden cots, samples of door and windows, chest of drawers, with mirror, revolving cue rack, copying press, tables, Singer sewing machine, Remington type writer, paper cutting machine, telescopic screens for tables, brass and copper tops for tables, copper and brass screws, handles, locks, hinges, spring hinges, hooks, hat pegs, carpenter's benches, stools, hardware, stores, glass papers, timber, scantlings, furniture blocks, webbings, padding cotton, horse hair, coir, brussels and ex-minister carpets, wall papers, anaglypta, borders, sofa springs, nails, wooden scale with weights, silk and cotton tapestry, borders serge, settin, roman settin, Madras muslin, silk and cotton gin, fringes, silk and cotton cord, fringes, double and single tassels, ladder tape, velvet, assorted kind of leathers, wedding bundlles, Holland and Khaki cloth, window blinds, canvas and blind cloth etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET OUT OF FORT BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdul Latif Nalkhandy, the receiver appointed under the Consent Decree made in suit No. 1411 of 1915, Aishabai widow v/s. Aishabai, widow and others on the 15th day of June 1916, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of July, 1916, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.), put up for sale by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house heredataments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Nagdevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97-2/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 978 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Wards No. 225 and Street No. 112 and 114 and bounded as follows:—That is to say:—On or towards the East by the Nagdevi Road on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Hoosein Bhola and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla Mia Khandwani.

Further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the receiver at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank buildings, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A "Gold Rooster" Play in Five Parts.

HAZEL KIRKE

THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER.

FEATURING

That Fascinating and World-Renowned Actress.

PEARL WHITE

Supported by Bruce Macrae, William Riley Hatch and Creighton Hale.

A charming society drama, full of human pathos. For a moving picture story of passion and emotion, with love at the last, we can thoroughly recommend it.

QUALITY AI & A PLOT THAT GRIPS

3 Shows Nightly,—6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Prize Shows,—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

POPULAR STARS IN EVERY FILM: GRACE CUNARD & FRANCIS FORD] in

"PHANTOM ISLAND."

A man, his fiancee and their servant are wrecked on an island. The sole survivor of a wreck, who owns a great treasure, lives here. The servant tries to kill the "phantom" for the sake of his gold, but the others save him. A rescue party then comes on the scene and all ends happily.

The same stars in

"HIS MAJESTY DICK TURPIN."

A splendid 2-reel comedy. A prince sorrows for the lot of his royal uncle's overtaxed peasants and becomes a highwayman to help them pay the taxes. The king's daughter finds him out but loves him so his secret is safe.

CLEO MADISON in

"EXTRAVAGANCE."

A long society drama showing what difficulties an extravagant woman gets into through dressing and living beyond her means. This film teaches a fine war time lesson in economy.

The very latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

showing Recent Cinema Portraits of Lord Kitchener—the late General Gallieni—Society at London War Sale etc.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

LOOKO UT FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS:

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Near Crawford Market. Tel. 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

A Sensational Indian Drama

THE LAST GHOST DANCE

in Three Acts

and

A Pathetic Domestic Drama

NELLY'S SMALL STATUE

in two Acts.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30 (S. T.)

USUAL HALF RATES

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Sunday Morning Session 9 to 11.

FOR PARSEES ONLY

Evening Session 5-30 to 7-30 with Band.

Admission As. 8, use of skates As. 8.

Tickets to be had at the Door or at

SOUNDY & Co.,

23, Church Gate Street.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema, 2 Serials together 8 parts.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

AND

BROKEN COIN.

24 CASH PRIZES 24

IN

Rs. 2,000

TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Every Evening at 9-30 P.M. A Sensational Attraction.

THE BODIE BOOM NOW ON

A FEAST OF SCIENCE ! ! ! A RIOT OF MERRIMENT ! ! !

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the first appearance here of the famous

DR. WALFORD BODIE

THE ELECTRIC WIZARD. Scotland's Greatest Entertainer and Bloodless Surgeon

Assisted by the beautiful **"LA BELLE ELECTRA"** In New and Startling Novelties.

SEE The Great Death Chair Experiment. Bodie's Electric Bombs. The cage of death. Dr. Bodie's Submarine Searchlight, as offered to the Admiralty.

Dr. BODIE'S Merry Mediums FUNNIER THAN HALF A DOZEN PANTOMIMES

Free Surgical advice at the Theatre from 12 to 1 daily. CRIPPLES SPECIALLY INVITED

Two local cases of leg paralysis were cured on Saturday Night before a packed house. This caused the GREATEST SENSATION EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

Supported by a full Vaudeville programme.

Dr. BODIE introduces his well known Ventriloquial Sketch.

'THE LAIRD'S HIGHLAND PARTY'

The Greatest Ventriloquial Act Touring. 12 Life Sized Figures.

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 annas. Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

6-30 P.M. EXCELSIOR PICTURES 6-30 P.M.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 8th.

Queen Helena	McKellar	Port Said, June 17
Dogra	Toms	Java, June 20
Clan Lindsay	Scotland	Glasgow, May 23

July 9th.

Sangola	Baker	Rangoon, June 27
Castalia	Kelso	Liverpool, May 14
Sunstream	Pender	Calcutta, June 26

DEPARTURES.

July 8th.

Skuld	Gabrielson	Bangkok, etc.
Polyxena	Ramsay	Marseilles & Liverpool

July 9th.

Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
Goa	Good	Zanzibar etc.
Chybassa	Logan	Genoa & Middlesbrough
Rinaldo	Jordan	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Saturday:—

Aviemoor	Williams	Calcutta
Nagoya	Garwood	London

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer	Queen Helena	for	Manchester
"	*Sunstream	for	Persian Gulf

* To arrive.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore (Eastward bound) on the 5th instant.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru, (Outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 7th instant.

S. S. Queen Helena:—The steamer Queen Helena, 2,694 tons, Captain J. McKellar, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Said, which port she had left on the 17th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Dogra:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Dogra, 3,280 tons, Captain J. P. Toms, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java which port she had left on the 20th ultimo, with a general cargo and sugar.

S. S. Plyxena:—The steamer Plyxena, 3,547 tons, Captain J. Ramsay, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,949 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Goa:—The steamer Goa, 3,528 tons, Captain C. W. Good, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, Beira and Lisbon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chybassa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chybassa, 3,991 tons, Captain A. P. Logan, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Genoa and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Rinaldo:—The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo. 2,791 tons, Captain W. E. Jordon, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's Mail steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London, with mail, a general cargo and 63 passengers.

S.S. Clan Lindsay:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2,499 tons, Captain A. Scotland, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, which port she had left on May 23rd with a general cargo.

S.S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Sangola, 3,349 tons, Captain H. T. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S.S. Castalia.—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,082 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool which port she had left on May 14th with a general cargo.

S.S. Sunstream:—The steamer Sunstream, 1,718 tons, Captain W. Pender, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on the 26th ultimo, with a general cargo.

Saturday, 8th July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Priestfield.....Balls.....W. & A. G. & Co
B. Alavi.....Wheeler.....T. M. & Co
C. & R. Anatolia.....Williams.....K. N. & Co
F. Port de..Savano. Eduiongo Genoa Italian Mail S. N. Co
K. Dilwara.....Walker.....M. M. & Co
M. Salsette.....Armitage.....P. & O. Co
P. Yetorofu Maru.....Oyara.....N. Y. K.

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji.....
Indravati.....} B S. N. Co
Mahanadi.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Paris.....Mills.....K. N. & Co
3 Ellora.....M. M. & Co
4 Sardar.....Weeks.....H. S. Shoostry
5 Losna.....Nelson.....W. & A. G. & Co
6 Erinpura.....M. M. & Co
7 Luzon Maru.....Watanabe.....O. S. K.
10&11 Clan Mackinnon..Openshaw....W. & A. G. & Co
15 Orseolo.....Elliot.....V. S. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Circassia.....Osborne.....W & A. G. & Co
4 Khiva.....Potter.....P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Nagoya.....Garwood.....P. & O. S. N Co

H. D. D.

Marmagoa.....Fanning.....A. Asbdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda.....M. M. & Co
Dogra.....Toms.....T. M. & Co
Firoozi.....Kernel.....B. & P. S.N. Co
Flor-de-Diu.....Aboo.....Bhimli.
Hild.....Jensen.....F. F. Campbell & Co
Ormara.....MacLean.....M. M. & Co
Queen Helena.....McKellar.....J. F. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 64 bales wool M. Ramjidas, 73 bales wool M. Babas, 26 bales wool O. Kusturchand, 65 bales wool S. Keshrimull, 75 bales wool B. Fajmal.

Circassia (s) 46 bales wool David Sassoon & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Queen Helena (s) 6,700 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nagoya (s) 2,002 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Khiva (s) 225 cwt. dill seed A. H. Bundally, 70 cwt. dill seed P. Meherally.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clan Mackinnon (s) 60 cwt. rose flower M. Jafferbhoy, 15 cwt. gum kadaya J. Nurbharam & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porto de Savona (s) 500 cwt. rapeseed C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton H. Surajmall & Co., 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 400 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 150 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,300 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 933 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Bombay Co.

IMPORTS.

July 8.

S. S. Hild from Bangkok Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co.—16 bundles raw silk, 15,387 bundles 78,198 pieces teak scantling, 1,279 pieces teak squares, 1,432 pieces teak planks.

S. S. Losna from Christiania Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.—100 drums carbide, 749 pieces deals, 235 drums 6 035 kegs nails, 5,572 pieces implaned boards, 928 pieces sawn redwood, 4,455 cases sterilised milk, 28 cases sterilised cream, 61,059 pieces sawn scantling, 15,701 pieces sawn wood, 14,980 pieces planned boards, 946 reels, 3,676 bales paper.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The monsoon raifall has increased and has been fairly abundant except in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Konkan south Hyderabad, and Malabar; local in Burma, north Bengal, Orissa, Central India east, Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in west United Provinces, and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Maymyo, Tezpur, Cherrapunji one and a half; Gauhati one; Darjeeling. Dinajpur four; Jalpaiguri one and half; Gaya Naya, Dumka three; Darbhanga one; Dehra Dun, Nagpur one and half; Saugor, Jubbulpore one; Parbhani, Hanamkonda two; Hyderabad Deccan, Masulipatam four; Mangalore three; Cochin, Madura, and Cuddapah one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the United Provinces and Central India.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMBHALIA, July 7.

Yesterday evening we had about an inch of rain. The river Pajpur is flooded.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 8th July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 8th July. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.11	25.05	40.57	17.98
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.07	22.71	37.33	20.71
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.11	22.48	38.37	20.40
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.26	24.74	43.26	21.96

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr —	29.698 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.3 "
Dew Point	78.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.855 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do	78.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	105 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.62 inches
Total fall during month	1.49 "
Do, do, year	25.15 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	8	m 4 7	24 9	S.	8	m 9 29	19 9
		3 59a	26 2			10 32a	18 1
Sun.	9	m 5 12	24 8	M.	9	m 10 32	20 8
		4 47a	25 9			11 37a	17 8
Mon.	10	m 6 28	24 10	T.	10	m 11 58	21 4
		5 30a	25 5				
Tues.	11	m 7 50	25 6	W.	11	m 0 44	17 1
		7 1a	25 3			1 29a	21 4
Wed.	12	m 9 1	26 7	Th.	12	m 1 49	16 4
		8 17a	25 10			2 49a	20 10
Thur.	13	m 10 14	27 10	F.	13	m 2 49	15 6
		9 33a	26 0			3 55a	20 0
Fri.	14	m 10 53	28 11	S.	14	m 3 45	14 9
		10 33a	26 9			4 50a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
July	8 (Saturday)	6h 7m	7h. 22m.
"	9 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
"	10 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
"	11 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
"	12 (Wednesday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
"	13 (Thursday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
"	14 (Friday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d. 5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	"	15d. 10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	"	22d. 5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	"	30d. 7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 8TH JULY 1916.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division; night temperature is also above the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Bhuj: night temperature is above the average at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 1.02in., Saugor 1.14in., Hoshangabad 0-11in., Nagpur 1-43in., Chanda 0.16in., and Raipur 0.56in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.11in., Ratnagiri and Karwar 0.50in. each and Mormugao 0.81in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0.13in of rain and Hyderabad 4.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Poona.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few showers have been reported from the Carnatic. Rainfall at Hyderabad and Masulipatam has been somewhat heavy.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 8th of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th July)	95.9	82.2	75	..	0	0
Jask	91.2	82.2	79	..	0	—0.05
Do. (th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th July)	95.1	87.3	73	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.6	88.3	54	..	0	—1.05
Rawalpindi	99.3	81.2	55	..	3.64	0.02
Lahore	105.0	85.9	50	..	0.51	—2.26
Risaar	106.5	87.7	38	..	1.84	..
Ambala	101.7	85.1	49	..	5.66	—0.19
Delhi	102.8	87.2	68	..	2.12	—3.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.1	80.0	99	0.02	3.00	—1.97
Mainpuri	99.0	83.5	78	..	4.42	—0.90
Jhansi	105.3	86.8	55	..	0.73	—1.41
Cawnpore	94.6	81.3	84	..	14.93	9.72
Allahabad	100.0	81.5	84	..	21.79	12.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.1	85.4	56	..	0	—0.34
Karachi	86.0	81.0	81	..	0.21	—1.03
Ajmer	104.2	87.4	43	..	3.55	—0.25
Jaipore	107.9	85.1	44	..	2.17	—1.79
Kotah	106.0	88.6	56	..	3.92	—1.20
Mount Abu	84.2	68.9	74	..	3.76	—6.78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.2	79.7	69	..	0.65	—2.26
Dwarka	91.0	81.0	80	0.01	0.10	—3.37
Veraval	86.0	81.0	90	0.01	1.26	—2.67
Rajkot	96.1	76.1	71	..	3.78	—2.84
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	79.4	88	0.06	1.20	—4.03
Surat	91.9	80.7	75	0.02	6.25	—3.92
Ahmedabad	100.7	82.4	69	..	2.46	—1.76
Deesa	104.5	84.1	63	..	2.27	—1.77
Neemuch	93.1	79.0	79	..	8.30	2.64
Indore	88.9	74.5	91	..	10.99	2.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	73.3	85	1.02	8.92	—3.22
Saugor	92.4	70.5	88	1.14	6.51	—3.66
Hoshangabad	89.5	75.3	97	0.11	8.95	—0.16
Khandawa	93.0	79.3	70	..	0.40	—1.84
Akola	94.1	75.1	82	..	2.37	2.37
Amraoti	92.0	77.5	89	0.02	10.89	2.10
Nagpur	90.6	72.5	94	1.43	13.60	1.77
Chanda	93.1	76.0	91	0.16	10.63	0.06
Raipur	88.5	77.2	90	0.56	14.99	3.18
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	79.2	84	0.11	25.06	—0.94
Ratnagiri	85.3	77.1	88	0.50	46.44	7.44
Mormugao	86.3	76.1	95	0.81	54.29	16.02
Karwar	84.3	76.9	93	0.50	50.83	1.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.5	74.8	75	..	5.82	0.10
Ahmednagar	89.2	72.5	85	0.02	4.55	—1.17
Poona	89.4	73.5	81	..	3.52	—2.59
Sholapur	90.0	73.5	81	0.13	6.00	0.14
Bijapur	89.0	72.2	80	..	4.83	0.84
Belgaum	81.2	68.8	92	0.04	8.43	—3.25
Aurangabad	89.1	73.0	85	..	10.93	4.37
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	74.5	89	..	9.09	0.95
Hyderabad	90.8	70.2	90	4.30	13.29	7.66
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.4	72.8	98	2.52	53.72	5.01
Calicut	83.0	75.1	89	0.32	44.15	1.24
Cochin	81.6	73.4	84	1.37	31.72	—3.47
Colombo	84.5	78.1	87	0.08	16.29	7.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	71.2	99	3.75	14.23	8.15
Bellary	95.5	75.7	68	..	0.66	—1.76
Cuddapah	99.8	74.5	99	1.29	2.50	—1.61
Madras	87.1	75.3	76	..	5.75	x.76
Bangalore	82.1	67.3	88	0.04	3.20	—0.77
Coimbatore	88.6	71.5	78	..	2.30	—2.22
Trichinopoly	100.8	76.0	77	0.38	0.41	—1.39
Negapatam	98.0	80.1	77	..	1.28	—0 57

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th July 1916 was 29.876 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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6.	The Way of God in Marriage ..	3	6
7.	Power and Beauty of Superb Womanhood	3	6
8.	Physical Culture for Babies ..	3	6
9.	Diseases of Men	3	6
10.	Manhood Wrecked and Rescued.	3	6
11.	Sweetheart for Life	3	6
12.	Himself	3	6
13.	Herself	3	6
14.	The Breakfast Plan and the Fasting Cure	3	6
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17.	How Success is Won	3	6
18.	Fasting: Hydropathy Exercise...	3	6
19.	Strong Eyes	3	6
20.	Hair Culture	3	6
21.	Confidences: Talks with a Young Girl concerning Herself.	1	11
22.	Strength from Eating	3	6
23.	Truths: Talks with a Boy concerning Himself	1	11
24.	False Modesty, that protects Vice by Ignorance	1	11
25.	Constipation: Cause and Cure...	0	14
26.	How to gain Weight	0	14

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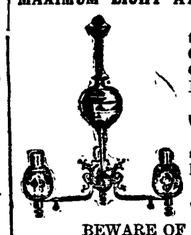

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	400
" " " of East Indian	...
" " Imports	6,000
Mid. Americans	8.04+1
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.70 Unchgd.
New York 10-30 a.m. (As shown in at closing time.)	Liverpool .. Aug. 13.04+19 Oct. 13.13+13
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	.. Aug. not quoted Oct. 12.95+10

Liverpool, July 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
" " Sales of East Indian	...
" " Imports	22,000
Mid. Americans	8.08+4
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.70 Unchgd.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 8th.

	Bales.
Total Imports	22,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
July	7.87	
July-Aug.	7.86	
Aug.-Sept.	7.84	
Sept.-Oct.	7.76	
Oct.-Nov.	7.76	
Nov.-Dec.	7.73	—4
Dec.-Jan.	7.71	
Jan.-Feb.	7.70	
Feb.-Mar.	7.70	
Mar.-Apl.	7.70	
Apl.-May	7.69	
May-June	7.68	—6
June/July	7.67	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values, are one p int lower al. round.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, July 7th. To-day's closing price.	
July	7.91+7	
July-Aug.	7.90+8	
Aug.-Sept.	7.88+7	
Sept.-Oct.	7.85+7	
Oct.-Nov.	7.80+7	
Nov.-Dec.	7.77+7	
Dec.-Jan.	7.75+7	
Jan.-Feb.	7.74+7	
Feb.-Mar.	7.74+7	
Mar.-Apl.	7.74+7	
Apl.-May	7.74+8	
May-June	7.72+7	
June-July	7.71+7	

Months.	Liverpool, July 8th. To-day's closing price.	
July	7.89	
July-Aug.	7.88	
Aug.-Sept.	7.86	—2
Sept.-Oct.	7.83	
Oct.-Nov.	7.79	
Nov.-Dec.	7.76	
Dec.-Jan.	7.74	
Jan.-Feb.	7.73	—1
Feb.-March	7.73	
March-April	7.73	
April-May	7.72	
May-June	7.72	
June-July	7.71	unchgd.

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, July 7th. To-day's price.
July	11.46+6
November	10.99+5
January	10.92+6

Months.	Liverpool, July 8th. To-day's price.
July	11.46 unchgd.
November	10.98—1
January	10.91—1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 7th.

M. G. Bengal Good	5.90	Unchgd
" " Fully Good	6.05	
" " Fine	6.20	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.55	
" " Fine	6.85	
" Broach Good	6.70	
" " Fully Good	7.85	
" " Fine	8.00	
" Scinde Good	5.95	
" " Fully Good	6.10	
" " Fine	6.25	

Quotations dated July 8th are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 8th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,197,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	97,000
East Indian " "	244,000
American " "	2,385,000
Other " "	47,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	2,000
" Export	1,000
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	43,000
" " Forwarded	1,800
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	—
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	200,000
East Indian Afloat	31,000
Total Afloat	240,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 7th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	1,000
" Forwarded	71,000
" Imports	53,000
" Stock	639,000

TONE OF CLOTHS.

Liverpool, July 7th.

Steady and quiet with low offers for India. Tone of Yarns slow.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, July 7th.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000	
" Exports to Great Britain	9,000	
" " to Continent	3,000	
Futures at New York August	12.98+ 1	
Futures at New York October	13.05+ 1	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00 unchgd	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.00 unchgd	
Futures at New Orleans August	12.80+ 3	
Futures at New Orleans October	12.85+ 1	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½	
Demand Bills	4.75½ unchgd	
Silver Commercial Bars	62¾—¾	

	New York, July 8th. Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	62,000
" Exports to Great Britain	82,000
" " to France and Continent	27,000
" " to Japan	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	717,000
" " at Interior Ports	415,000

	New York, July 8th.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,003	
" Exports to Great Britain	...	
" " to Continent	...	
Futures at New York August	13.02+ 4	
Futures at New York October	13.10+ 5	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.15+15	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.00 Unchgd	
Futures at New Orleans August	12.84+ 4	
Futures at New Orleans October	12.90+ 5	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼	
Demand Bills	4.75½	
Silver Commercial Bars	62	

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	29 15/16—5/16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined, owing to China weakness India and China selling quite.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½	Unchgd
" " " 6 "	5½	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
" 7 day market loans	4½	
The sum of £80,000 has been released.		
Consols 2½%	61½	unchgd
Rupee Paper 3½%	51½—¼	
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	73¼	unchgd
Government Securities 3 o/o	63½	unchgd
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.14 Unchgd.		

London, July 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	29½—5/16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to India and China Selling—Quiet.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½	
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½	Unchgd.
" " " 6 "	5½	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
" 7 day market loans	4½	
Consols 2½%	61—¾	
Rupee Paper 3½%	51½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	73¼	Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	63½	
Ex. On London at Paris—Francs	28.14	Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 7th.

3½% 1925—1928	£89¾—...
4½% 1925—1945	£ 97 1/16+1/1

London, July 8th.

3½% 1925—1928	£89¾+¼
4½% 1925—1945	£97—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 7th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. i. F June nominal .. .. ..55/6 nominal

Quotations unchanged on July 8th.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers. .. .. 65 unchgd.
Victorian April Sellers. .. .. 67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley July-Augt. Buyers 47/3
Quotations for July 8th are unchanged.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual bold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship July-Augt. Sellers 59/9
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. 60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Sellers .. 70
Toria Rapeseed:—July-Augt. Sellers .. 61
Quotations for July 8th are Unchanged.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June July .. 65
Quotations for July 8th unchanged.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull. Nominal .. £12/5/0
Not offered on July 8th.

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£126 —5
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£91—5½
Copper Braziers	£149—2
Yellow Metal	15—4
Hard Spelter	40
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. & o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-0

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.
Quotations dated July 8th are unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August value 2/6½+¾
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. .. 2/4¾—1¼

London, July 8th.

Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure July-Aug. value 2 e—¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe August .. 2/4½+½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 8.

The market opened steady at Colaba, but weakened as the afternoon advanced.

K. Akolas for July were first quoted at 282½, but declined to 278.

We quote:—
Good Broach, April, 293.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 230—31.
K. Akola, July, 278.
K. Akola, September, 276.
K. Akola, January, 271.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	—	—	294½	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	— 242	230½	—	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	— 231/2	..	—	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	— —	—	—	..
M. G. Khandesh	.. ..	—	—	..
M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat.	.. ..	—	—	..
M. G. Nagpore	.. ..	—	—	..
M. G. Akola-Khgm	.. 282	—	—	July 1916
Do.	.. 280	—	—	Sept. 1916
Do.	.. 271	—	—	Jan. 1917
M. G. Oomrawati	— —	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	—	..	313 July/Augt'16
M. G. Westerns	.. ..	—	—	317 "
H. G. Compta	.. ..	—	—	335 "
Saw ginned Dharwar.	— —	—	—	314 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good. (Good.)	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	.. ..	229	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	242 230	218	..	.. Ready
	.. 232	..	..	.. July
	.. 240	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 222	212	..	.. Ready & July
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	..
	.. 252	238	..	.. Ready
	.. 260	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Julna (M.G.)	.. ..	250	..	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	.. ..	280	..	.. Ready
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair staple)	.. 303	..	..	.. Ready
	.. 293	..	..	.. Ready
	.. 270	260	..	.. Ready
Akola-Kghm.	.. 277	..	..	.. July/Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	.. 269	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	.. 270	260	..	.. Ready & July
	.. 268	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	.. 272	262	..	.. Ready & July
	.. 270	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 273	265	..	.. Ready & July
	.. 272	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	.. 279	269	..	.. Ready & July
	.. 264	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 280	270	..	.. Ready & July
	.. 267	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	.. 283	278	..	.. Ready & July
	.. ..	..	..	..
	.. ..	..	294	25 April 1917
Surat (M.G.)	.. ..	..	337	Ready & J/A
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 250	236	..	.. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	318	Ready & J/A
Sawgd.-Dharwar	.. ..	..	312	Ready & J/A
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	318	Ready
" (H.G.)	.. ..	..	315	July/August
	.. ..	..	313	Ready
	.. ..	..	311	July/August
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	335	Ready & J/A

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 7th July 1916:—

Cotton	3,077 Bales.
Wheat	20,429 cwts.
Linseed	19,804 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,098 "
Ginjellyseed	4,909 "
Poppyseed	9 "
Groundnuts	8 734 "
Castorseed	2,642 "
Rice	1,554 "
Myrabollams	1,375 "
Cottonseed	6,142 "
Gram	1,326 "
Joowar	5,231 "
Maize	25 "
Barley	4,566 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 8th July—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 8 0	5 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	37 0 0	5 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 7 0	8 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	45 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	....
" Black	37 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 2 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	45 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 2 0	4 6 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 0 0
" August-Sept.	5 14 3
Linseed May	9 1 0
Linseed September	8 11 3
Rapeseed Brown April-May	7 7 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1/8d. Oct.
Banks' Buying Rates:— Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4½d. Oct.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
France 3 m-s do.	195.
60 d-s Hongkong	148½
Do. Shanghai	201½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-8-0
Australian do.	26-8-0
Bombay do.	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	74-14-0

STOCK OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st Sept. 1915	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 6th July 1916	3,009,378
	3,634,378
Shipments do.	1,763,845
	1,870,533
Afloat	6,866
	1,863,667
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	1,003,000
	860,667

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened today with a firm tone and considerable activity prevailed during the course of the day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares also underwent smart fluctuations and stood steady.

In Mill shares for August delivery David closed at Rs. 467½.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 495.

Standards were placed from the prices varying from Rs. 1,292½ to Rs. 1,305, Madhavji from Rs. 1,450 to Rs. 1,460, Central India from Rs. 2,290 to Rs. 2,300 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,762½ to Rs. 1,700.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 253½, Crescent to Rs. 128¾, and Indore-Malwas to Rs. 321½.

Indian Bleachings were placed at Rs. 165.

Katni Deferred changed hands at Rs. 572½ and ordinary at Rs. 146½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 175.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 925.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 1,350.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 178¾.

Deferred opened at Rs. 765, touched Rs. 777½ but closed at Rs. 767½ (buyers).

Ahmedabad Prantij changed hands at Rs. 655.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 243¾ and Preference at Rs 250.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference improved to Rs. 166.

Bombay Telephones were in demand at Rs. 158.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 77¾.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood at Rs. 90½.

BOMBAY COTTON MERCHANTS' AND MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday evening when some resolutions regarding the subscriptions to be paid by the members towards the Famine and Relief Fund maintained by the Association were passed. A committee was also appointed to draft rules and regulations relating to the business of the Association.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

At the Market to-day there was a very small turnover in jute mill shares, although the tone of market was fairly steady. In other directions also the market was dull and uninteresting except that the Bengal coal shares were in strong demand and advanced ten points during the day. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 800, 805, 810; Central Bharmaband 16-8 to 17-4; Marine (B) 13-12.

Jute:—Belvedere (ord) 309; Clive '6. (pref) 102; Empire (ord) 34, 34-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 333, 334; Kinnison (ord) 482; Union (ord) 380, s. 1. ten; Dessai and Parbuttia 258.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank 320; Alliance Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 103; Bengal Timber Trading (ord) 115; India General (ord) 155; Eastern Bank 57.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 77-14 to Rs. 78-4 nominal, and small lots were done at Rs. 78-8, to Rs. 78-12.

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FOR GOOD GOODS
GO TO,
POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.
Grant Road, Bombay.
Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention. 684

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.
The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
They are succeeding with it, too;
So are many in all stages of intellectuality
Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

For Worn-out Men
By Powerful Nutrients Hypophosphites Nerve Restoratives Valuable Stomachics
and Weak, Jaded Women.
The Cure That Gives Strength and Vital Power.

For all weakness of nerve or body, whether in men or women, Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the supreme remedy. They give that splendid strength and vigour which is the pride of a man, that perfect vitality which is a woman's glory. Health and the vigour of health come with Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

The source of vital strength is in the nerve centres of the body. Dr. Cassell's Tablets nourish those nerve-centres and so ensure vital power for the whole system. You cannot be weak if you take Dr. Cassell's Tablets. However worn-out you may feel, a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will make you strong again, full of health and energy. You will eat well, sleep well, feel well, and enjoy life as only the healthy can.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are prepared from purest selected ingredients, of proved restorative power; their incomparable efficacy has made them the most popular remedy in the world for

Nervous Breakdown, Nerve Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Anæmia, Kidney Weakness, Stomach Disorders, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, General Debility

and as a protection against Malaria, Dysentery, and infectious complaints.

"Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and take no substitute. Sold by Chemists and Bazaars in all parts of India at As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, the larger size being the more economical.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets
Britain's Greatest Remedy

Free Sample.
Send 2 Annas in stamps for postage and packing to J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 363, Bombay, and you will receive a generous free sample.

A large stock of the famous
BOSS STOVES
and Boss Glass Door Ovens has just landed ex s. s. Kathlamba - - -
EVERY HOME NEEDS THE BOSS STOVE - -
Because it is safe, silent, simple and economical. It saves time, keeps kitchen cool and clean - - -
PLEASE VISIT MY SHOW ROOMS:
New Queen's Road.
L. ROY SAMPAT.
Office: 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

"THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE."
A special Class will be started from 4th July to prepare students for Government Accountancy Diploma Exams.
Students enrolled from now.
For further particulars apply to:—
PRINCIPALS:
A. J. MUKATI, Certified Accountant,
A. S. MADON, B.A., Incorporated Accountant.
KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN MARJORIE'S HEALTH SYRUP
It helps their growth and wards off Coughs, Colds, Rickets and Wasting Diseases.
Get your supply to-day.
NORMAN & LAURIE,
CHEMISTS,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
From Church Gate Street from the month of July to No. 369, 371, Hornby Road, opposite Oriental Life Insurance Co.
D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS.
Watchmakers and Jewellers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 3rd (Ardibehasta) of Bahman, 1285.
Hindu: 10th of Ashad Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 8th of Ramjan, 1334.

Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 7 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 20 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Queen Mary High School entertainment in aid of the Belgian Children, Opera House, 4-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

English Mail Steamer Mandala expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Cinema 6-30: Dr. Walford Bodie and Co., 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Churni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

SCROOPE—On July 3rd at Ranchi, the wife of H. W. Scroope, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LACY SCOTT—RYDING.—On the 15th May, 1916, at Bury St. Edmonds, Captain Geffrey Lacy Scott, 5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment youngest son of the late Henry Lacy Scott and Mrs. Lacy Scott, of Bury St. Edmonds, to Esme, youngest daughter of Henry Ryding of Copenhagen.

DEATH.

MORROW.—On 30th June, at her residence "Delshangie," Simla, suddenly, Daisy Mildred Morrow, beloved wife of Charles Thomas Morrow of Simla and daughter of Mrs. E. A. Orde, of Meerut, aged 30 years, 10 months and 4 days.

INGHAM—On the 7th July, at Kirkee "Maria" the wife of John H. Ingham; aged 65 years 8 months.

"Thy will be done."

(English papers please copy).

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, July 10.

654.—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 15th July 1916.

At Headquarters:—

Battalion parade, Tuesday at 7 a.m. for "Tactical exercise" Dress.—Drill order, Shirts. Officers will bring Field glasses, maps and message books.

"A" Company, Friday at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, Shirts.

"B" Company, Monday at 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill order.

Recruits, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 5-30 p.m. First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

Signallers, Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m. at the Central Gymkhana.

Physical Training Class, Thursday at 7 a.m. Dress.—Running kit.

At Satara:—

Satara Dett: Tuesday 5 p.m. Wednesday 7 a.m., Friday 7 a.m. Saturday 5 p.m.

655. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters office two days beforehand.

656. Miniature Rifle Club.—Members of the Corps who are desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club should send in their names to the Adjutant.

657. Badges.—New badges of rank have been received and may be obtained at Headquarters.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. Commanding.

July 10.

231. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by G Coy. during week ending 15th July. Next for duty J Co. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.

232. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

L Company.—Monday 10th, Tuesday 11th, and Wednesday 12th inst.

D Company.—Thursday 13th, Friday 14th Saturday 15th, Monday 17th, Tuesday 18th Wednesday 19th, Thursday 20th Friday 21st and Saturday 22nd inst.

G Company.— Sundays 16th, 23rd and 30th. inst.

Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

B Company.—Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

C and D Coys.—Monday evenings.

E and F Coys.—Friday evenings.

G Coy.—Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

J Coy.—Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

233. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.

234. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of Musketry for Officers and Sergeants is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

235. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.

236. Signalling.—A Signalrling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

237. Parades.—F Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice.

Dress.—Drill Order, without arms.

G Company.—There will be a company parade on Thursday 13th inst. Fall in at the Gymkhana 7-15 a.m. Uniform, shirts and shorts.

238. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 8901 Vol. N. Pettitt, No. 8902 Vol. J E Casal, No. 8903 Vol. J E Lieberherr, No. 8904 Vol R Scherer B Company.

No. 8905 Vol. C Smith, No. 8906 Vol. H. Ray, No. 8907 Vol. T. Perkins, No. 8908 Vol. L. Carr, No. 8909 Vol. L. C. Smith, No. 8910 Vol A M Fratel, No. 8911 Vol E Holden, No 8912 Vol W Garson, F Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Oders by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

July, 8.

No. 227. Duties:—Duties for the week commencing Monday 10th instant:—

Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd-Lieutenant F. J. Cheminais.

Orderly Officer next for duty week 2nd-Lieutenant W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant W. H. Stubbs.

Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company Sergeant F. Kimpton.

No. 223. Parades:—7-15 a.m. Monday 10th instant Physical Training Squad, at Headquarters.

6-45 a.m. Tuesday 11th instant Rifle Exercises and N. C. O's. instructions.

7 a.m. Thursday 13th instant Physical Exercises Rifle and Marching Drill.

6-45 p.m. Thursday 13th instant Lecture.

9-30 p.m. sharp Saturday 15th instant Annual Prize Distribution.

No. 224. Prize Distribution:—The Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Corps Headquarters at 9-30 p.m. sharp on Saturday the 15th instant.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to be present and to distribute the prizes. Dress Officers mess dress white. N. C. O's. and men mess dress white or khaki uniform.

No. 225. Lecture:—Lieutenant E. Howard, R.G.A., will deliver a lecture at the Corps Headquarters on Thursday evening next the 13th instant at 6-45 p.m. entitled "Experiences on the Retreat from Mons."

It is notified for the information of all members of the Corps, that each Technical Lecture will count as a parade to those who attend them.

Cards of Syllabus can be had on application to the Corps Sergeant Major.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Parades:—Fridays 4-45 p.m. Sundays 10 a.m. The Signalling Class will parade every Wednesday at 4-45 p.m. until further orders.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 226. Meeting:—There will be a meeting of all N. C. O's. of the E. E. Company, B.V.A., on Wednesday evening next the 12th instant at 7-15 p.m. sharp. All N. C. O's. are requested to attend. Dress optional.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

All members of the Corps taking prizes at the Distribution must attend at Headquarters on Monday next the 10th instant at 7 p.m.

All Sergeants of Nos. 1-2 and E. E. Companies are requested to attend at Headquarters on Wednesday next the 12th instant. at 7 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed. Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

July 9.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting).

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 14th instant, and not Wednesday as previously announced. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles no Bandolier.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held on the following evenings of the ensuing week. Monday the 10th to Friday the 14th instant 6 to 8 p.m. Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

A batch of Hindu Ambulance volunteers has been sent to Pandhurpur for First Aid, Ambulance and Medical relief to Pilgrims for the great Ashadi Fair coming on Tuesday the 11th instant.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Mandala with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Wednesday next.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Mooltan which left London on the 23rd ultimo and has on board the mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Saturday the 8th instant.

MAILS FOR STRAITS.

Mails for Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Saigon and Manilla via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

PARSI LEKHAK MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association Shums-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, will deliver at the Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Thursday 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) a public lecture on "The Gathas of Gaotama Buddha. His views of Happinness and Misery." Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay Mr. B. N. Bhajekar will read a Paper on "Government of India's Circular on Female Education," to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home. Mr. K. Natrajan will preside. The reading of the Paper will be followed by a discussion in which only members will be allowed to take part.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox on Friday. Girgaum and Byculla reported one attack and one death from plague each and Worli one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 86 against 70 on the corresponding day of last year and 59 on that of 1914. Of the 2,498 rats caught 14 were found to be infected.

A NEW-BORN CHILD GAGGED TO DEATH

The coroner held an inquest on the dead body of a newly born female child which was found near a water tap at Sleater Road by a Municipal sweeper on Friday. The body was in a bundle and in its mouth a a small piece of cloth was found, which appeared to have been forced in. Dr. Arthur Powell was of the opinion that death was due to suffocation.

The Jury returned a verdict of death through suffocation by a rag stuffed into the mouth, and that there was no evidence to show to whom the child belonged or by whom it was suffocated.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A LEPER.

Dr. Nunan, the coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on the body of Govardharsing Ekadasising, a leper at the Acworth Leper Asylum.

The deceased who was an inmate of the asylum was seen on Saturday morning on the railing of the compound. The top of the base of the railing had pierced his hand and he was hanging. He was dead. The Superintendent of the Asylum, Dr. Rodrigues, deposed that the deceased must have been trying to escape and whilst doing so he slipped and the sharp point of the rail pierced his right palm. The Superintendent thought death was due to hoemorrhage and exhaustion.

A verdict o accidental death was returned by the Jury.

Do You Sleep Well?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

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BELGIAN CHILDREN'S DAY.

TO-DAY'S INVASION OF BOMBAY STREETS.

To-day is the Belgian Children's Day, when schools throughout the city and Presidency of Bombay and also in many other parts of India will give concerts and other forms of entertainments in aid of the funds for the children of Belgium. In the city, Hornby and other roads in the Fort will present a most picturesque appearance today as it is expected the pupils of many of the girls' and boys' schools in this part of the town will invade the streets with collection boxes and cards for the charitably-inclined to contribute their mite towards the Belgian Children's Fund. The pupils of the Young Ladies' High School (Hornby Road) were to have made this invasion of the Fort yesterday but the rains prevented them from carrying out their laudable object. Their activities in this direction were yesterday consequently confined to making a collection at the Excelsior Theatre where they were simultaneously giving a concert. If, however, the rains hold off to-day, the scholars of this institution as also those of other schools will to-day make a collection in the streets. To-day is the day appointed by the National Committee for Relief in Belgium as "the Belgian Children's Day." But, as, on account of the limited number of theatres it has been found impossible to hold all the entertainments on one day, some of the schools gave concerts yesterday, while others are giving them in the course of the week.

YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.

A few of the concerts were given yesterday, one of which was given by the Young Ladies' High School. This concert, which was given by the pupils, ex-pupils and teachers of the Young Ladies' High School, proved a great success. The Excelsior Theatre, where it was given, was packed on the occasion, and the concert was on a grand scale, containing a number of most interesting and varied items, such as English and Hindustani songs and recitations; and drills and taubleaux vivant. The Hindustani songs given by Mrs. Sheran N. Kapadia, Miss Gulbanoo D. Cooper and Miss Ruty Bhesania, came in for the greatest applause and they were all encored. The chief features of the concert, however, were two tableaux vivants,—one, a most pathetic scene representing stricken Belgium and the other entitled "Britain and Her Allies." The concert was a brilliant success and reflects much credit on Miss Aimai Patel, Principal of the School, and others.

A variety entertainment was given yesterday by the Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar. The Anzacs' favourite song "Keep the Home Fires Burning," which was given by Master Arthur Rodrigues and in the chorus of which the audience joined, was highly appreciated. Another song which stirred the audience, was entitled "When Belgium put the Kybosh on the Kaiser." The entertainment was a great success.

CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL.

The concert which is to be given this evening at the Convent High School, was renearsed on Saturday for the entertainment of the wounded soldiers. About 50 men from the Freeman-Thomas Hospital put in an appearance.

They were charmed with every item on the programme, showing their appreciation by vigorous applause and all agreed that the girls in khaki made a smart little set of soldiers, with a champion leader. Little Gwen in the Flower scene quite won their hearts; while they were delighted with the 'sailor's hornpipe' danced by the lassies in blue.

The concert had begun early and was over before six o'clock. Then the girls took over management. The soldiers were seated on the verandah and the children flew round with trays of tea, cakes, and sandwiches; also cigarettes. When they had assured themselves that the men were provided for; they entertained them with music, singing and dancing. For this the cheirs crept in again, and one or two of the wounded contributed a few songs.

It was close on 8 o'clock before the men left, declaring they had spent a never-to-be-forgotten evening.

There will be a variety entertainment in aid of destitute Belgian children on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 6-30 p.m., in the above School Hall. The Vice-Consul for Belgium has kindly consented to preside.

The Senate of the Calcutta University has accepted the offer of Mr. Ismail Ebrahim Salehjee and Mr. Hashim Ismail Salehjee to place at the disposal of the University a sum of Rs. 5,000 annually, at first for a term of five years, for the creation of an endowment for the promotion of study and research in Mahomedan Law by the publication of texts and translations.

REBELLION IN THE HEDJAZ.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Never had the Indian Mussalmans within the memory of the present generation to face a more delicate situation than that in which the sacrilegious action of the Sherif of Mecca and his followers has placed them. The Sherif is a petty Governor of the Ottoman Empire and had he been a governor of some other province of Turkey, it would be no concern of ours whether he was faithful or faithless to the sovereign to whom he owes allegiance. That would be a matter between him and his Sultan. Nay more, if the Governor of, say, Anatolia revolted and our Emperor was in alliance with him, we recognise that it would be our duty to fight the Turks side by side with the Governor's forces. As has been forcibly pointed out by our leaders, in temporal warfare our first and foremost duty is to our King-Emperor and no considerations of religious sympathy can make us swerve from our path. But the misguided Sherif is not a mere governor. He is charged by the Caliph with maintaining peace and security in the holy places of Islam and that is his sole claim on the respect and sympathy of the Mussalmans throughout the world. But when he proves a traitor to the cause entrusted to him by himself disturbing the peace of those sacred places, which are nearer the hearts of Moslems than many people of a different religion suppose, the matter ceases to be a political question and at once becomes a purely religious question of such singular importance that no Moslem can afford to shut his eyes to it. Even if we pretended to shut our eyes, it would yet rankle in our hearts and give us no peace. For us it is a crisis of unprocedented magnitude. By his outrageous action the Sherif has made himself an outlaw in the eye of the Moslem world and it is the duty of every true Moslem to bring about a failure of his unholy plot. Nobody supposes that the Sultan would meekly surrender his spiritual position of the Caliph to the Arab Pretender, who alone must be held responsible for all subsequent bloodshed and slaughter.

What are we to do? Men of light and leading in Lucknow, Calcutta, Lahore and other places have already expressed in no uncertain voice the feelings of the Indian Moslem community. But this is not enough. Meetings have their use, but the issue involved is far too momentous to be left to be decided at scattered gatherings. I would therefore suggest the holding of an extraordinary session of the All-India Moslem League at some convenient centre, such as Bankipur or Calcutta, with all possible speed. The meeting should be thoroughly representative of all classes of the community from every part of India. I am sure that whatever decision is come to at such a representative meeting of the 70 million loyal subjects of his Majesty, will be entitled to weight in the counsels of the British Ministry. The gravity of the situation demands that our action should be concerted and carefully thought out.

I need hardly point out the advantages of the proposed meeting. It would remove the restlessness and overwhelming anxiety of our people. It would shut the mouths of our enemies and disable them from casting baseless aspersions on our loyalty. In this connection I would invite my co-religionists to read the venomous editorial note of the "Leader" published in its issue of the 29th June, though it is re-assuring to find that leading organs of Hindu opinion like the "Bengalee" and the "Advocate" realise the delicacy of the situation and in discussing it have displayed a sympathy which a brother in his misfortunes has a right to expect from another brother. It would relieve some of our worthy friends, among whom I should not forget to mention the "Statesman" of Calcutta, of the role, which they have gratuitously assumed, of claiming to be our spokesmen. Above all it would enable us to submit our humble prayer to our august Sovereign and his advisers that our steadfast loyalty to the person and throne of our Emperor cannot free us from our religious obligations. It has to be gratefully acknowledged that since the outbreak of the war the policy of the British Government has been formulated with due regard to the religious beliefs of his Majesty's Moslem subjects, as would appear from the following words of the *communique* that was issued at Simla shortly after the participation of Turkey in the war:—

"These Holy Places and Jedda will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval or Military forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of his Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances."

Let the miscreant of Mecca, who seems to have succeeded in leading astray some Bedouins of the Hedjaz, try to make himself independent of the Caliphate, if he can, but the loyal Moslem subjects of his this difficulty that probably led to the British Government will keep to the spirit of the pledge embodied in the *communiqué*.—Yours, etc.

Moradabad, 7th July.

S. RIZU ALI.

A FATAL QUARREL

The Coroner resumed the enquiry into the death of Rama Bhika, a mill-hand who died on the 15th July in the J. J. Hospital, and who had complained that he was assaulted by four persons.

The alleged assailants, Ganapat Narayan, Vishram Govind, Laxaman Kashiram and Bhiwa Bapu, were present at the enquiry.

Deputy Inspector Newby led the evidence.

Mahadev Narayan, a mill-hand deposed, he accompanied the deceased and one Anna Laxman in the chawl of the four persons. They had six bottles of toddy amongst them. Whilst leaving the chawl witness abused the residents in the chawl, and an altercation issued, and the deceased was slapped by Ganpat, and he fell down, Vishnu then dealt the deceased several blows with his fist, and went out and brought a piece of iron pipe and struck him again on his side and back. Bhiwa and Laxman also struck him three or four times, and the witness was also assaulted. The witness had on a previous occasion a quarrel with Laxman.

The jury returned a verdict of death from perforation of the intestines due to injuries sustained in an assault in which the four persons were concerned.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

DR. BODIE EFFECTS CURES ON THE STAGE.

The crowded house that greeted the first appearance in India of the well-known Dr. Walford Bodie on Wednesday, was a good advertising medium for the "Electric Wizard" and his Company and every subsequent performance has been witnessed by great crowds, certain parts of the house being full long before the opening item. Dr. Bodie is a whole show himself without any support. On Saturday night he effected two remarkable cures on the stage and his daily consultations at the Excelsior from 12 to 1 p.m. have brought him in contact with a great many sufferers needing his advice and help and probably each night will see the Doctor release someone from the bondage of crutches and artificial aids to existence. Wonderful as his Electrical demonstrations are, there is no doubt the 20 minutes' mesmerism of the Committee from the Audience which keeps the whole house in convulsions of laughter by their weird antics, is the most popular item of an extraordinary entertainment. Dr. Bodie can only pay a flying visit to the East so the season must necessarily be a short one and those who wish to be mystified by Electric Science and doubled up with uproarious merriment should see Dr. Bodie's performance as soon as possible. Certainly no one should miss seeing La Belle Electra and the extraordinary role she plays in the Electrical and Mesmerism scenes. There will be a complete change of programme and demonstrations on Tuesday next.

THE KITCHENER MEMORIAL.

INDIAN PRINCES' COMMITTEE.

At the suggestion of H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, their Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Patiala, Kashmir, Jaipur, Bikanir, Kotah, Panna, Jind and Cutch and Begum Saheba of Bhopal have issued an appeal to the ruling princes and chiefs for a Kitchener Memorial Fund to be devoted to some permanent and useful object connected with the war to be decided on by his Excellency the Viceroy in consultation with the Imperial Indian Relief Fund Committee. Arrangements have been made with the Bank of Bengal and the Alliance Bank of Simla and their branches to receive remittances.

Subscriptions have so far been promised as follows:—

The Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur, Rs. 20,000; the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior, Rs. 10,000; the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Rs. 3,000; the Raja of Dhar, Rs. 20,000; the Nawab of Jaora, of Junagadah and Nawab of Sachin, Rs. 1,000 each: the Chief of Jamkhandi and his subjects Rs. 500 each; the Maharajas of Bhavnagar, Bijawar, Narsinhgarh, Datia and Partabgarh Rs. 500, each; the Maharani of Bhavnagar Rs. 300; the Maharani of Panna Rs. 200.

H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur is acting as Honorary Secretary of the Princes' Committee and all references regarding subscriptions from ruling princes should be addressed to him.

CHARGE AGAINST COURT OF WARDS OFFICIAL.

CASE AT FEROZEPURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July

Another enquiry for bribery is going on at Ferozpore before Kanwar Raghbir Singh Bar-at-Law, Deputy Commissioner there in which Choudhri Ahmedkhan late Assistant Manager Mamdot estate at Jallalabad under the Court of Wards, is charged with having taken illegal gratification and general misconduct. The charges are eight in number and the case is proceeding at Ferozepore. The accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

BANGALORE RACES.

RESULTS OF THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 8.

The attendance was probably a little better than on the two previous days, but the racing provided no sport at all worthy of the name, and the meeting throughout can hardly be called a success. In three of the events last Saturday the field consisted of two horses, in one of which, the Cubbon Plate, both belonged to the same owner. And as the other three events were almost wholly devoid of interest, the programme is not worth commenting upon.

THE SUBSTITUTION PONY PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Lt.-Col. Faunce's TENNIS BALL, 8-0, Melsom 1
Capt. D. C. Home's OLIVE, 9-0, Pratt ... 2
Major E. G. Hart's ASTARTE, 7-10 (carried 7-11), Eynott 3
Betting:—5 to 2 on Tennis Ball, 3 to 1 against Olive and 5 to 1 against Astarte.
Won by six lengths, four lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 7 2/5 secs.

THE GRANT PLTAE.—7½ Furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's ISMAILIA, 10-6, Barrett ... 1
Mr. P. Hanuyugton's KESTRELL II, 7-13, Southall 2
Lakshmikantaraj Urs' CROHBAE, 8-5, Melsom 3
Betting:—5 to 4 against Ismailia, 3 to 2 against Kestrell II, 2 to 1 against Crowbar.
Won by one length, three lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.

THE ALL-HORSE HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs.

Messrs. A. Nanji and E. C. Ramshaw's PANTOMIME II, 10-5, Southall 1
Mr. S. Basheer Ali's CATCH, 8-1, Fitzgibbon 2
Betting:—4 to 1 on Pantomime II, 2 to 1 against Catch.
Won by one length.
Time:—1 min. 6 1/5 secs.

THE HORSE FELLING RACE.—5 Furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Sait's LORD ROBERT, 8-2, Shamsuddin 1
Mr. W. Butlin's BLACKWELL, 7-4 (carried 7-7), Ramprasad 2
Betting:—4 to 1 on Lord Robert and 2 to 1 against Blackwell.
Won by half a length.
Time:—1 min. 6 secs.

THE STEWARD'S PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Hajee Oosman Sait's OOSMANIA, 9-4, Shamsuddin 1
Lakshmikantaraj Urs' MILK PUNCH, 9-4, Melsom 2
Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's MERCURY, 9-0, Ruiz 3
Also Ran:—Claret Cup 9-7, Corunna 9-5, Maximum 7-12.
Betting:—4 to 1 against Claret Cup, 10 to 1 against Corunna, 5 to 1 against Milk Punch, 5 to 2 against Oosmania, 3 to 1 against Mercury and 4 to 1 against Maximum.
Won by two lengths, one length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 37 secs.

THE CUBBON PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Col. J. Desaraj Urs' GOOD HOPE, 6-0 (carried 7-1), Thompson 1
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' JENNY CREE, 10-6, Purtoo Singh 2
Betting:—6 to 1 on Jenny Cree and 4 to 1 against Good Hope.
Won by seven lengths.
Time:—1 min. 19 1/5 secs.

KOTLA BHATTIAN DACOITY CASE.

SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 8.

Judgment has been pronounced by the Additional Sessions Judge, Multan, in the Kotla Bhattian dacoity case pending against the three remaining accused under Section 397 of the Indian Penal Code. Of the three accused two have been acquitted, while one Kariman has been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH CHINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Export of raw jute is prohibited to Paraguay and Uruguay except under a license from the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

The Governor-General-in-Council has prohibited the import and export of all goods directly or indirectly from and to China and Siam except such goods as are shipped by or consigned to the trading concerns in China and Siam named in the schedule.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 10, 1916.

A GOOD START.

Ten days ago, following the view we have consistently taken of the development of the war during the last two months or so, we ventured to assert that the days of the German offensive were past, and we more particularly predicted that we were on the eve of a great and serious undertaking on the British Front in the West. On the very day that we made this statement the operations, which it soon became clear were in the nature of an offensive on the grand scale, were commenced between the Somme and Gommecourt in conjunction with a French offensive south of the Somme. It is not possible for the most incredulous of those who had somehow conceived the view that nothing of great importance would be attempted by the Allies in the West this year, to pretend that these operations are not the first stage in the attempt to find a means, by thrusting, pushing, piercing or breaking, of forcing upon the enemy the alternatives of a strategic abandonment of his whole line in France and Flanders, or accepting a disaster of a crushing character. The moment it becomes impossible for the Germans to hold a single sector of their front,—that is, after defeat on that sector, inability to take up a fresh formation in the immediate rear that can be correlated to the rest of the line and made available for a fresh resistance,—from that moment their whole front from the coast to the Swiss border becomes untenable. As we have said, the achievement of this desired consummation may be a prolonged operation extending over months and even lasting into next year. But that is a view we are not inclined to hold. We are willing to face the jeers of the sceptics and assert our belief that the German power of resistance is not equal to the odds they will have to face during the next few months.

However that may be, the beginning has been good; more, it has been brilliant, and there is no slight cause for optimism as regards the future in the contemplation of the achievements of the first week. Two things especially may be placed in the foreground. First the evident superiority, for which we have waited so long, of the Allies in gun power, and, second, that the flower of the new armies has been put to a test which has proved their capacity for the task which lay before them. For the rest, a study of the map of the British Front from Gommecourt to the Somme will show how important a change in its formation has been effected. The German salient between Thiepval and Mametz has been pushed in and the line straightened out. The new position is pregnant with possibilities for the future of the offensive; the points of capture, Mametz, Fricourt, Montauban, Contalmaison, La Boiselle, were all strongly fortified with the utmost ingenuity of which the modern defensive is capable but they were abandoned after the devastating fire of the British artillery and the irresistible rush of our infantry. There is no reason to doubt that the enemies' losses in men have been on a very large scale, while, on our side, though the losses must have been heavy, they have not been as serious as those in the previous operations which failed. Over six thousand unwounded prisoners have been taken and considerable numbers of guns and machine-guns. The measure of the superiority of the British infantry may be judged by the stirring story of the rout of the Prussian Guard, which comes from Paris The first rank was mown down by the British artillery but still they came on. Then the infantry charged with the bayonet and the famous corps, whose invulnerability has been the boast of the war, fled in disorder before the terrific impact. Coincidently the French, on the sector, south of the Somme, have made equally substantial advances. It is generously admitted that they had an easier task than the British, owing to the enemies' belief that the offensive would be confined to the British Front, and their concentration to meet it. There is no question, of course, of any cessation of the offensive, no resting upon possitions achieved. The procedure will be repeated again and again without giving the enemy a moment's breathing time, until the object aimed at has been achieved or the attempt definitely fails. We are now reaping the reward of the tremendous preparations of the past year. The munition and gun factories are pouring out ample supplies and the stream of khaki is keeping up the reserve of men. We must look for even more exciting events in the near future. There may always be a surprise on some other sector of the Front.

In the meanwhile, the Russian offensive in Galicia is pursuing its successful course, at a slower pace than at first, but resistlessly and surely the forces of Brussiloff are approaching yet another great strategic key at Kovel, while the Germans are being held to their line along the whole front to Riga, and the Austrians are bereft of aid in the East by their distractions in the Trentino. What the intentions of the Allies in the Balkans are is at present a mystery; it remains to be seen whether the moment has arrived for the conduct of an offensive into Macedonia, a heavy and complicated task, whatever the opposition. But it is significant that a heavy bombardment has been in progress along the whole Salonika Front and engagements of patrols have been numerous. We know little as to the extent of the enemy's forces in this theatre, but it can hardly be that the Bulgarians will be able to count on any substantial aid from the Austrians, the Germans or the Turks, all of whom have their hands too full elsewhere. It is possible, however, that nothing more will be attempted here than will be sufficient to hold the opposing forces to their ground. We can now realise the wisdom of the Salonika occupation. If it had not been for its possession by the Allies and the presence of a large Allied force, a considerable army would have been set free for the assistance of the Austro-German forces on the other fronts.

THE CORPORATION AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The outstanding feature of Thursday's debate in the Corporation on primary education was undoubtedly the able and convincing speech of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola. No dispassionate critic of the work of the Schools Committee would for a moment subscribe to Mr. Baptista's recklessly condemnatory attitude, but as the discussion in the Corporation has shown, his proposal has served a very useful purpose in that it has, as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said, infused an extraordinary enthusiasm among the members of the Corporation regarding the present state and the future of primary education in the City. For years past the Schools Committee has carried on its day-to-day work steadily but unostentatiously and the fact that the many difficulties it has had to encounter have not been publicly advertised or recognised has resulted in this that, like all bodies which do not do their work under the public eye, it has had to bear the blame for not doing what with all the will in the world it could not do,—not because of any fault of its own but of others. As Sir Ibrahim very pertinently reminded the members of the Corporation, the excerpts of the Schools Committee's work are placed before the Corporation month after month—with what result? Have the members of the Corporation attempted to find out,—as it is incumbent on them to do,—if the work that the Committee has been doing is all that it should be? As it is, the excerpts are passed perfunctorily without any comment,—with the further deplorable result that whenever the Schools Committee has come forward with a demand for more funds to develop education, the demand has not received that adequate and careful consideration and attention that it has deserved. Thus has it happened that, if the state of primary education in the City is not what it should be, the major portion of the responsibility for this state of things must rest with the Corporation alone. As for the Schools Committee, in view of the peculiar difficulties under which it has worked, which were amply demonstrated by Mr. Setalwad and were emphasised by Sir Ibrahim, and in the absence of any system of compulsion, the results that it has achieved cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. In fact, as Sir Ibrahim pointed out, the number of pupils at municipal schools is as near the most that it can be brought to on the voluntary basis. And this fact naturally leads us to the view expressed by Mr. Setalwad as well as Sir Ibrahim that no really satisfactory progress can be hoped for,—in view of the large poor and labouring population in the City whom circumstances compel to depend on the earnings of their children,—unless and until the principle of compulsion is introduced. Apart from this, it cannot be too much insisted upon, that the extent and character of the progress that may be expected in regard to education must ultimately depend on the anxious solicitude and vigilant interest with which the members of the Corporation consider and satisfy the demands of that education. It is only when this much-needed improvement is observable in the general attitude of the Corporation towards primary education that it may be expected that, instead of making futile attempts to pass unwarranted judgment on, if not discrediting, the work of the Schools Committee, it will not grudge whatever expenditure is demanded by the latter for the extension and the improvement of primary education. The recent debates engender the hope that this improvement has set in and we trust, with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, that the new and welcome spirit of enthusiasm will not effervesce and disappear immediately after Mr. Baptista's proposal is disposed of. The best practical proof of its anxiety with regard to this most pressing problem of the City that it can give is to see that it is immediately tackled by the adoption of a bold and comprehensive programme of extension and development. That this end should be achieved effectively, it is further essential that the Schools Committee, to which, as the most competent body, the task of formulating the scheme should be referred,—as we trust it will be referred,—should be asked to make its report within a fixed period,—unlike the Committee of the Corporation which has been sitting on the question for four years. There is another reason why no time should be lost. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council has recommended that before any legislation is undertaken with a view to the recasting of the whole system of the administration of primary education in the City, the views of the Corporation should in the first instance be invited. It is for the Corporation to demonstrate that it is as much as, if not more, anxious than the Government about the educational needs of the City.

Notes of the Day.

Government Coal Contracts.

It will be remembered that last March, in the course of certain interpellations addressed by the Hon. Mr. C. T. Setalwad to the Government in regard to Government coal contracts, the question was put as to whether Government "still purchase coal and other materials without inviting tenders." The Commander-in-Chief replied "not unless some unforeseen demand does not admit of time being taken up in calling for and receiving tenders." We wonder whether the Commander-in-Chief, who gave this answer on behalf of Government, is aware that a few days ago the contract for the supply of 40,000 tons of coal per month for six months to the Royal Indian Marine was placed privately with a Calcutta firm without any tenders being invited at all, though, as we are informed, other firms offered at lower rates than those for which the contract has been placed, namely, Rs. 18-4 for the first three months and Rs. 19-4 for the second three months. It would be interesting to know what "unforeseen demand" could have prevented, in the case of a six-months' contract, those responsible from conforming to the rule laid down by Government. We trust the matter will be elucidated in the Imperial Council, but as it is rather long to wait for the next meeting of that august body, we propose in the meanwhile to throw some light on the matter ourselves.

Bombay's Protest.

The most impressive feature of the meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday to protest against the Government of India Consolidated Act Amendment Bill was the catholic character of the gathering. Men who have been amongst the most consistent adherents to the view that, at this time, no public meetings of a political nature should be held, outside the periodical gatherings of established organisations, were present and spoke, and not the least vigorous of those who denounced the introduction of the measure at such a juncture and described its provisions as retrograde and objectionable, was the representative, in the Provincial Legislature, of the European Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hogg, like the other speakers, spoke with studied moderation, but also like them he was none the less forceful and convincing in his presentation of the case against the Bill. We have already dealt very fully with the matter in these columns and we do not think it necessary to go into it in detail again, but we advise those who have not hitherto interested themselves in this very momentous matter, to read carefully the speeches which are reported elsewhere. It is impossible to do so without realising the justification of the protest, and the depth and universality of the feeling that has been aroused by this clandestine attempt to thrust upon the country a "definite advance in its political development,"—as Lord Islington described the measure,—for which the country has not asked, which nobody wants, which is in reality a retrograde measure and the introduction of which is a breach of the pledge given by Government in Parliament that no such attempt to introduce controversial provisions would be made pending the duration of the war.

Does England Know?

It is almost inconceivable that the Government can proceed with a measure which has aroused so much resentment in this country, and for which, in any case, no urgency can be claimed. But,—and it is a very important but,—we do not know how far the Government or the public at Home are aware that there has been so much strong criticism of the Bill, and such wide protest against the breach of the pledge in India. We have searched in vain for any sign that Reuter has attempted to convey to the British public the feeling that exists on the matter, and one is never quite sure what sort of attention resolutions passed at public meetings or by political organisations receive in Whitehall. It rests, therefore, with the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to make known to the Secretary of State, what is the feeling, and that a grave risk is being run of utterly destroying the confidence of the public in India in the capacity of the Imperial Government to keep a promise or to understand the realities of Indian politics. "If this can be done during the war, what are we to expect after the war?" is the question that one hears frequently asked, and it is a question, that, in view of the circumstances, is not easy to answer. What has shocked public opinion, perhaps, more than anything, is the fact that a bill of this kind should have been introduced without a word of previous discussion or warning. The whole matter was cut and dried and through its first and second stages in the Lords, before we heard a word about it in India.

Co-operative Polytechnic.

We are glad to learn that Capt. J. W. Petavel, late Royal Engineers and late Indian P. W. D., whose scheme of self-supporting educational colonies has been before the Indian public for the last year and a half, has succeeded in materialising his ideas and establishing a model institution in Calcutta through the generosity of the Maharaja of Cossimbazar. The institution is named the Industrial Educational Establishment. It aims at providing young men of India with facilities for manual training and education combined with opportunities to earn whilst learning and plans to start pupils in practical work and to employ them after training in an industrial and educational organisation giving them a competency and an honourable career. It is stated that already nearly a hundred young men have applied for admission. Most of these pupils will be taught free, but public support will have to be forthcoming before the institution can be sufficiently self-supporting to do away with fees altogether. Pupils will be prepared for the various engineering and commercial certificates, while those who wish for it will receive special coaching for the Matriculation. But during all these courses of study, endeavours will be made to enable them to earn something by manual labour, so as to defray their expenses or part of them.

A Referendum on Panchayats.

The Madras Government have just issued a somewhat interesting paper approving the proposal of the Collector of Kistna for the constitution of Union panchayets under the Madras Local Boards Act in thirty-seven villages of the district. The Collector was some time back directed to investigate the possibility of constituting such panchayets for the administration of local affairs in villages with a population of three thousand and upwards and, in forwarding his proposal recommending that the experiment should be tried in 37 out of 69 villages considered, he makes some interesting remarks. Meetings were called in almost all villages by the presidents and vice-presidents of the Taluk Boards concerned. These were largely attended by the people, to whom the subject was fully explained in detail and in most cases an intelligent discussion took place. In the majority of cases, according to the Collector, the idea was received with enthusiasm. A curious feature of the meetings in one of the taluks, namely, Bezwada Taluk, however, was that, while the dry upland villages were generally in favour of the scheme, four out of six wealthy and comparatively advanced delta villages decidedly objected to it, for the reasons principally that they feared increased taxation, apprehended that insanitary but immemorial customs would be interfered with and that probably the panchayets would be controlled or rent asunder by faction.

The Adolescent Jail:

Sound ideas of jail administration are slowly gaining strength in this country. A proof of this is the introduction of special jails for juvenile prisoners. These institutions are of recent growth, and it is satisfactory that practically every province now boasts of at least one or two jails of the kind. The Adolescent Jail,—a rather unusual appellation at Narsingpur, is one of the latest to be started, and it appears from the latest report on the jails of the Central Provinces that it is making steady progress. Being still in its early stages, no definite rules for its management exist. The details given in the report show that this defect has not so far prevented the jail from being conducted on sound lines. The boys, as usual in all such jails, are engaged on work calculated to help them to acquire a knowledge of some useful trade or occupation, and a special feature is that primary classes for instruction in the three R's are held in the evening and also during the midday rest period. To vary their monotony, pictures from a radiopticon are shown once a week. There are no masters or outside teachers, the literate boys being made to teach the illiterate. The jail has a population of about 120 adolescents, and the Inspector-General of Prisons recently made the curious discovery that more than half of them were married, eleven being parents.

Official and Personal.

Sir Harcourt Butler leaves Rangoon on Saturday night on a tour.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON KOVEL.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

The British have renewed a vigorous offensive from Thiepval to the point of junction with the French. It is explained that before the battle can resume its victorious course, the British and French sections must be brought into line.

Despite the enemy's stubborn resistance the British infantry pushed the advance gallantly and gained several important points. They stormed, the immensely strong Leipzig Redoubt, forced their way into Ovillers, advanced the front over 2,000 yards on a depth of 500 east of La Boiselle and drove the enemy from two woods and three lines of trenches east of Fricourt.

According to Reuter's correspondent the British advanced half a mile on a considerable front in conjunction with the French.

A review of the progress says that the greatest depth of the British advance is three miles. Upwards of 6,000 prisoners have been taken.

Lord Esher, writing from France, says the German effort is dying and that there are manifold signs of desintegration of the enemy force and lowering of morale.

The steady Russian approach to Kovel is shown by the capture of a new line half way between Chartorysk and Kovel. The most important capture is the station of Manievichy.

Strong enemy positions have been captured by the Russians west of the Styr. The enemy fled and abandoned numerous prisoners. The Russians pursuing them captured two villages, a railway station and many guns, including a battery of six.

Gen. Brussiloff's troops approaching the Stokhod are everywhere overthrowing the enemy who are resisting desperately. The Russians in three days' fighting between the Styr and the Stokhod took 12,000 prisoners and 45 guns.

Fierce fighting has recurred east of Baranovitchi.

THE FIRST BRITISH RUSH

MACHINE-GUNS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 7.

Fuller details regarding the northern attack on July 1st show that concentrated enemy machine-guns took a heavy toll of the British ranks.

The East Lancashires, York and Lancasters, Warwicks, Rifle Brigade, Somerset Light Infantry and Hampshires suffered most severely, while the Ulster Division had also heavy losses. We are winning the war but the price is heavy.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF SECOND OFFENSIVE.

SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

PRUSSIAN GUARD ROUTED BY THE BRITISH.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

LINING-UP WITH FRENCH SECTOR.

NUMEROUS POSITIONS AND TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, July 8.

A semi-official statement makes a feature of the resumption of the British offensive yesterday from Thiepval to the point of junction with the French, saying, that before the battle can resume its victorious course, the British and French sections must be brought into line.

The successes of the British yesterday resulted in the formation of a sinuous line, but this will be rectified by the subsequent advance, for the action continues completely in favour of the British and in conformity with the plan of the Anglo-French command.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

BRITISH CAPTURE ANOTHER TRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.

General Haig reports that the British to-day at dawn renewed a vigorous offensive in certain sectors east of Albert. The Germans simultaneously launched heavy attacks against our new trenches in the vicinity of the river Anore and north of Fricourt.

Violent fighting is proceeding on the whole front between Ancre and Montauban. Our infantry have gained several important tactical successes in the vicinity of Ovillers, La Boiselle and Contalmaison, but north-west of Thiepval the enemy succeeded temporarily in regaining two-hundred yards of lost ground.

The enemy heavily bombarded our new positions in Vernafay wood, at Montauban and near La Boiselle, sometimes using lachrymatory shells.

After severe fighting eastward of La Boiselle, in which the enemy suffered heavily, we captured another trench front of a thousand yards, where we are now firmly established.

We completely crushed a determined attack south-west of Thiepval.

GALLANT ADVANCE.

LEIPZIG REDOUBT STORMED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig said:—

Despite the enemy's stubborn resistance our infantry, well assisted by artillery pushed the advance very gallantly this morning and gained several important points.

We stormed the immensely strong Leipzig Redoubt, south of Thiepval, and forced our way into Ovillers where fierce fighting continues.

We advanced our front over two-thousand yards on a depth of five-hundred east of La Boiselle and drove the enemy from two woods and three lines of trenches north of Fricourt.

The Leipzig Redoubt is situated in the German salient and has been fortified with the utmost enemy ingenuity for the last twenty months.

It was stormed after a fierce bombardment. One of our brigades further south attacking from the west forced its way across five-hundred yards of a German front line trench into Ovillers.

PRUSSIAN GUARD'S FUTILE DESPERATE EFFORT.

The Prussian Guard was thrown into the fight at ten in the morning east of Contalmaison in a desperate effort to force us back, but the attack was crushed by our fire. The enemy subsequently retired northwards, leaving seven-hundred prisoners.

Our infantry at noon stormed Contalmaison, but a strong counter-attack dislodged us. The enemy's casualties to-day must have been very severe.

A large number of troops retiring over open country were caught by our artillery and the village of Bazentin-le-Petit was heavily shelled when full of German reserves. An officer prisoner states that his battalion was shelled by an aeroplane with a machine-gun at an altitude of three-hundred feet when marching to the battlefield and subsequently the same battalion was heavily shelled by our long range guns.

Heavy rain throughout to-day has sodden the ground and flooded the trenches and added to the difficulties of the troops.

GUNS AND MATERIAL CAPTURED

VALUABLE AEROPLANE WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

General Haig reports that heavy rain has impeded operations between the rivers Ancre and Somme.

We have captured during the last few days twenty guns, fifty-one machine-guns, a large number of automatic rifles and trench mortars and a mass of other war material.

We bombarded enemy trenches in the neighbourhood of Gommecourt. Our aeroplanes, in spite of unfavourable weather, rendered very valuable service.

In addition to active co-operation with artillery, they bombed a hostile aerodrome at Douai, completely wrecking a hangar and doing other damage.

FURTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.

COMBINED BRITISH AND FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

Sir Douglas Haig in last night's communiqué says: Fighting took place to-day chiefly on our extreme right where we gained further important successes.

We stormed a line of trenches and gained lodgment in the strongly defended Trones Wood, capturing 130 prisoners and several machine-guns. We repulsed a strong counter-attack. We also appreciably advanced in the neighbourhood of Ovillers. French artillery on our right greatly assisted our advance. The enemy lost severely by a combined British and French bombardment.

A German counter-attack was made by mass formation across the open and completely broke down under the fire of eighteen-pounders and seventy-fivers. The enemy retired in disorder. Hand-to-hand fighting continues among the ruins of Ovillers.

Our aeroplanes and kite balloons worked in spite of cloudy weather, protographing and directing the fire of batteries. They caused an explosion in an enemy ammunition depot and bombed his billets. A British machine although disabled fought three hostile machines for 20 minutes and returned safely. Otherwise few enemy machines were seen and they were far behind the enemy trenches.

HALF MILE ADVANCE ON SATURDAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 9.

Reuter's special correspondent at the British front wiring on Saturday evening said the British to-day on a considerable front advanced half a mile in conjunction with the French. We also progressed at Contalmaison where the position is satisfactory.

PROGRESS REVIEWED.

EVERY REASON TO BE SATISFIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring on Saturday evening reviewing the progress, said we have pushed in the German salient between Albert and the river Somme. The greatest depth of advance is three miles. We hold the villages of Montauban, Fricourt and Mametz, and are well across the outskirts of Contaluaison and

HARDECOURT STORMED BY FRENCH.

HILL AND FARM CAPTURED.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 9.

Last night's communiqué says:—Notwithstanding persistent rain and fog the French this morning assaulted the village of Hardecourt and a hill northwards in conjunction with the British who attacked Trones Wood and a farm south-east of the wood. The French gained their objectives in 35 minutes.

Two German counter-attacks against the hill in the afternoon were shattered by fire. The Germans lost heavily and left 250 prisoners.

Nothing took place south of the Somme.

There was an intermittent bombardment on the left and fierce cannonade on the right of the Meuse.

SHARP FIGHTING RIGHT OF THE MEUSE.

GERMAN ATTACK COUNTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 8.

Last night's communiqué said that there was nothing to report on the Somme front. There had been sharp fighting on the right of the Meuse.

A German attack on our positions at the Thiaumont Work gained a footing in the advanced trenches, but a counter-attack entirely restored our line in the immediate vicinity of the work.

There has been a violent artillery duel north of Fort Souville.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERS OPERATIONS.

FRENCH PROGRESS EAST OF ESTREES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 8.

An official statement says bad weather has hampered operations. We made progress east of Estrees. A violent artillery duel is reported on the north of the northern Verdun front.

firmly established in various intervening tactically important points. We have taken upwards of 6,000 prisoners. 21 guns, 41 machine-guns, etc.

The enemy's losses have been terrible. For instance, the remnants of the third division of the Prussian Guards have been withdrawn as no longer war-worthy. Prisoners say the moral of the Guards is much shaken, including the officers.

The spirit of the British is wonderful. Though the ground was a quagmire there were few stragglers in the attack, so eager were they to get to close quarters. There is every reason to be satisfied with our progress and prospects.

ROUT OF THE PRUSSIAN GUARD.

MOST SERIOUS DEFEAT EVER SUSTAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, July 9.

The British defeat of the Prussian Guard continues to be singled out for praise in the French press.

A correspondent says that the first rank of the Guards was mown down by British artillery but a column continued to advance and then guns ceased and the British infantry charged. The impact was terrific, and the guards, unable to stand the bayonet, fled in disorder with frightful losses. They were pushed by British shells which completed the rout.

It was the most serious defeat ever sustained by the Prussian Guard, nevertheless this was only one of the numerous and equally bloody battles of the week.

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES HIS TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.

The King has telegraphed to General Haig:—"Please convey to the Army my sincere congratulations on the result of the recent fighting. I am proud of my troops. None could have fought more bravely."

General Haig has replied:—"All ranks will do their utmost to continue to deserve your Majesty's praise.

ENEMY BOMB AN OPEN TOWN.

REPRISALS TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 7.

The communiqué says the night was calm on both banks of the Somme. Violent artillery duels took place at Thiaumont Fleury and Le Chenois.

German aeroplanes bombed the open town of Lure, eleven women and two childred being killed and wounded. The attack has been noted with a view to reprisals.

A French air squadron bombed the railway junction at Lamlesmoines, west of Charleville. They also brought down two German aeroplanes.

SALLIES CONSOLIDATING GAIN

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER MIGHTY THRUST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 7.

Reuter's correspondent with Headquarters wires that the Allies are busy consolidating their gains and preparing for the next mighty thrust. Meanwhile they are continually battering, bombing and bayoneting the enemy in a most effective manner.

It is somewhat reminiscent of Verdun, with the important distinction, that the enemy does not possess lines of fortifications on which to retreat from smashing blows.

From the coast to the trenches Northern France is flooded with the onflowing streams of khaki. The contagious confidence of our army is irresistible. Prisoners testify that all is not in harmony in the enemy ranks. The Saxons are unanimously tired of the war and are glad to be captured.

RENEWED INTENSITY.

UNDIMINISHED EAGERNESS OF ALLIED TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 8.

Despatches from Paris state that the British guns are again thundering along the whole front from the Somme to Belgium, with an intensity equal to that of last week.

The French recognise that the British not merely had to meet the pick of the enemy forces, but had to face strongly fortified ridges, while the French profited by the division of the German rear by the broad valley of the Somme. But similar obstacles now confront the French.

All accounts show undiminished eagerness of the Allied troops' attack while German papers received in Holland betray the alarm and anxiety of the German public at the Allies' unexpected success and warn their readers that the offensive has only started and that important successes are not impossible.

Lord Esher, writing from France, says the mighty German effort is dying and that there are manifold signs of disintegration of the enemy force and lowering of morale.

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

NOT YET REACHED ITS MAXIMUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Herr Von Weigand says that responsible quarters do not believe that the Anglo-French offensive has yet reached its maximum. American correspondents on the British front wire that the work of the British army has only begun.

RUSSIANS APPROACHING KOVEL.

MANIEVICHY CAPTURED.

GREAT CHARGE BY COSSACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 9.

The steady Russian approach to Kovel is shown in a communique which chronicles the capture of a new line halfway between Chartorysk and Kovel. The most important capture is the station of Manievichy where 2,000 prisoners were taken. A great charge by the Cossacks cut up Austrian masses, 600 being made prisoners.

General Brussiloff's troops approaching the Stokhod are everywhere overthrowing the enemy who are resisting desperately. The Russians in three days' fighting between the Styr and the Stokhod took 12,000 prisoners and 45 guns.

Fierce fighting has recurred on General Evert's front east of Baranovitchi.

WEST OF THE STYR AND STRYPA.

AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 8.

The communiqué states that the Russians have captured over ten-thousand prisoners and many guns in two days fighting west of the Lower Strypa and routed the Austrians and Germans west of the river Styr.

FIGHTING ON THE STYR.

STRONG ENEMY POSITIONS CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 8.

The communiqué mentions that the Russians west of the Styr captured strong Austrian and German positions.

The enemy fled and abandoned numerous prisoners. The Russians pursuing them captured two villages, a railway station and many guns, including a battery of six, which surrendered to a cavalry charge after only a few shots had been fired.

An attempt of the enemy to attack north-west of Kimpolung was repulsed. German trenches have been captured with the bayonet south-west of Lake Narotch, where fierce fighting continues.

FURTHER SUCCESSES ON THE STYR.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN PRISONERS INCREASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 8.

The communiqué says we have gained further successes on the river Styr and have captured the small town of Gradie and a village on the main road to Kolki. The number of Austrian and German prisoners is increasing.

We captured an enemy position east of Delatyn. A German counter-attack south-east of lake Narotch regained part of the lost trenches.

Violent enemy counter-attacks east of Baranovitchi pressed us back slightly, but concentrated fire forced them to withdraw.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT A TWO-MILE RETIREMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.

An Austrian communiqué admits a retirement of two miles on one front.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ON RIGA FRONT.

A DAY LONG BOMBARDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

It is reported from Vienna that the Russians have begun an offensive on the Riga front with a day long bombardment, against which the Germans were helpless.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CAUCASUS.

SERIES OF DOMINATING HEIGHTS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 8.

To-day's communiqué says:—In the Caucasus in the Djivizlite region important Turkish forces attacked at dawn on the 5th July and invaded our trenches. They were driven out by bomb and bayonet with heavy loss in men and material. Eastwards of Baiburt we took the offensive and carried a series of strongly organised dominating heights.

OPERATIONS BETWEEN ADIGE AND ASTICO.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, July 7.

An official statement says there is intense artillery activity between the Adige and Astico. Operations in other theatres are proceeding in favour of the Italians.

ALLEGED THEFT OF S. AND T. GOODS.

MAGISTRATE FRAMES CHARGES.

STORY OF PREVIOUS TRANSACTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which John G. Smith, Inspector, R.I.M., Thomas Robert Earle, sergeant, Thomas Herbert Guest, sergeant, and Ignatius D. Furtado, store foreman, are charged with theft as servants of property valued at Rs. 1,870 belonging to the Supply and Transport Department. Superintendent Sullivan, who was assisted by Inspectors Jeffries, Shaw and Doran, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhondi defended Smith, and Mr. N. N. Saher defended Furtado.

Mathew Rozario, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said he was a tally clerk marking packages in the rum section, No. 11 shed, Alexandra Dock. On the 17th June last he received orders from Earle to receive stores from the unloading section in No. 7 shed, Alexandra Dock. Samson the supervisor there, gave him a voucher and he counted out the goods. Witness brought all the goods that Sampson gave him to the rum section. On the 22nd June he was on night duty in the rum section. At 5-30 p.m. Earle asked him to remove fifteen cases of milk and other goods that were lying in the rum section, to the section in charge of Smith. Witness with the help of coolies removed the cases accordingly. These formed part of the property before the Court. That night he told Henderson, who was passing by later on, about this. He passed the vouchers for them. He learnt on the 26th that Smith had been arrested. On the 26th Earle sent for him and told him to say nothing adding he (witness) would go to jail if he did.

REMOVAL OF SUGAR BAGS.

Daniel Sampson, a supervisor in the unloading section, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said Henderson and Guest came to the section on the 2nd April and pointed to the canteen stores lying there. On the 18th or 19th June Z. Aaron, came to him and asked him if he had any vouchers for the two bags of sugar in excess lying there. Witness could find no vouchers for these, so he went to Guest, who suggested they might be sent to the rum section, which Earle was in charge of.

Z Aaron a tally clerk, examined by Mr Sullivan, said two bags of sugar were removed from No. 7 shed to No. 11 shed.

Cross-examined by Earle, the witness said many other bags were removed from No. 7 shed to No. 11 shed together with the two bags sugar.

Goondey Joti, a coolie in No. 11 shed, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said he worked there under Earle. He deposed to having removed under Rozario's instructions some cases from Earle's to Smith's section on the 22nd June. Five or six days before this, he and other coolies had brought the cases from No. 7 shed to the rum section.

Cross-examined by Earle, the witness said Earle was present on neither of the occasions when the cases were removed.

A cartman next deposed to having removed the goods in question from the Alexandra Dock to a place near the Town Hall and back, under Furtado's instructions.

Inspector Shaw deposed to having got the carts unloaded on their return to the White Gate. He produced a list of the contents of the carts. He next deposed to the arrest of the accused.

Superintendent Sullivan at this stage said there was sufficient evidence before the Court for a *prima facie* case.

The Magistrate asked the accused if they wished to say anything about the evidence.

Smith said a lot of the evidence was untrue though he admitted having tried to dispose of stolen property.

Earle said he had nothing to say at present till he had access to some books.

Guest said he knew nothing of the matter. He had had no transaction whatever with either Henderson or the accused.

Furtado said Smith came to him to the marine stores and asked him to get some carts. These were obtained. Smith and Henderson showed him what goods were to be removed to the Dockyard. Sometime after the carts had left, Smith ordered him to go and bring back the carts. Witness went in a tram car, overtook the carts near the mint, got down there and told the cartmen to take the carts back to the Alexandra Dock. On witness's return, Smith made out a re-admission pass. Witness then went to do his hospital ship work.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate framed charges of theft and abetment against the four accused.

They all pleaded not guilty to the charges, the accused Smith adding that he admitted having attempted to dispose of the stolen property.

The accused were then called upon to cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Godinho said he did not propose to cross-examine the witnesses.

Kinnaird Henderson, cross-examined by Earle, said he did not tell the police that in regard to the stores the arrangement between him and Earle was that he was to receive 40 per cent. and Earle 60 per cent. He would not swear and say that the menials in the Marine stores could hide anything that was there. It was possible, if he was so minded, to bring other goods belonging to the Royal Indian Marine, and in that case he would have to sign the receipt. It was easy for a cooly to get anything from a ship unknown to him. The witness said Earle met him at Mongini's by chance only, and not by appointment.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saher, the witness said his wages were Rs. 2 a day, and Rs 4 for nightwork. He went to Mongini's about ten times a month. There was no necessity to take Mr. Gainsford (senior) in the transaction between him and Cooper, but he did so to oblige the witness. Mr. Gainsford was in timber business. The witness said he started to steal Government stores about a month or six weeks after his employment in the docks. The value of the stores he first disposed of was whont Rs. 25. It was some rum. He sold it to a clerk on board a ship. He sold it for Rs. 25, but got only Rs. 15, in cash. Out of this Rs. 15, he kept Rs. 5 for himself and gave the balance to Earle. In all he had done three or four transactions of this kind The last but one transaction was done about 15th June. It was in regard to ten cases of milk, which he disposed of on behalf of Smith and Earle on board the Wartrum. He sold them at the rate of Rs. 10 per case. He got Rs. 100, out of which he gave Rs. 35 to Smith, and Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 to Earle. He kept the balance himself. He got these cases from No. 11 shed. He did not know who brought them there. Furtado got nothing, because he had nothing to do with that deal. He did not remember having sold anything outside the docks. On the whole, he had made Rs. 250 by this kind of transactions. When doing these transactions he passed himself off as an inspector of the R. I. M. An inspector of the R. I. M. was not allowed to sell stores on board the steamers in the harbour. They did not object to purchase the stores. He made an offer and they accepted. He had sold rum three or four times. The only partners he had in the rum business were Smith and Earle.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

ATTEMPTED DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA.

ARMED WITH DAGGERS AND REVOLVERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Another daring attempt at dacoity was made by the terrorists on Thursday night in the neighbourhood of Sibpur, near Howrah. Shortly after nine in the evening two young men walked into the shop of one Rambhuban Bhakat of Sibpur. One of them whipped out a revolver and the other flourished a dagger at him. The youth armed with a revolver pointed his weapon at Bhakat's throat and demanded the key of his safe. As the latter did not give any reply and was hesitating to deliver the key, when this youth fired, but fortunately missed. On hearing the report of the revolver a nephew of the shopkeeper, who was in another room, ran in to see what had happened and as he attempted to rush out of the shop, after seeing the armed men, he was stopped by two other youths with daggers. After rushing out he raised an alarm and the more the dacoits threatened him the louder he shouted. Being thus baffled the young ruffians left the shop in a taxi. If is reported that an exploded bullet of Mauser type was found on the floor of the shop on Friday morning and it was made over to the police.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 8.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. S. F. Bailey officiates as Resident 2nd class at Nepal. Capt. W. A. Garstin has six week' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., officiates as Controllor of Currency. Mr. G. Rainy, I.C.S., officiates as Deputy Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. S. Henderson from Bombay officiates as Imperial Agriculturist vice Mr. Milligan.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Calvert, I.C.S., is appointed Custodian of Enemy Property in the Punjab.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. M. Kirkhope, District Locomotive Superintendent, is placed on special duty under the Railway Board.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL ELECTION IN BIHAR.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, July 8.

The Raja of Kanika has been returned unopposed to the Imperial Council by the landholders. There will be a very keen contest for the one seat on the Imperial Council to represent the non-official community in the province of Bihar and Orissa. To-day was the last day of nomination and the following three gentlemen have been proposed: The Hon. Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay, Mr. Nandkishore Lal and Mr. Jaganath Prasad of Bhagalpore. In each a Hindu or a Mahomedan has either proposed or seconded the nomination. The election takes at the Council House meeting on the 4th August.

Mr. Mazrahul Haque, Khan Bahadur Sarfaruz Hussain Khan, Khan Bahadur Mahbub Hussein Khan and Khan Bahadur Syed Zahir Uddin have been duly nominated by the Mohamedan community.

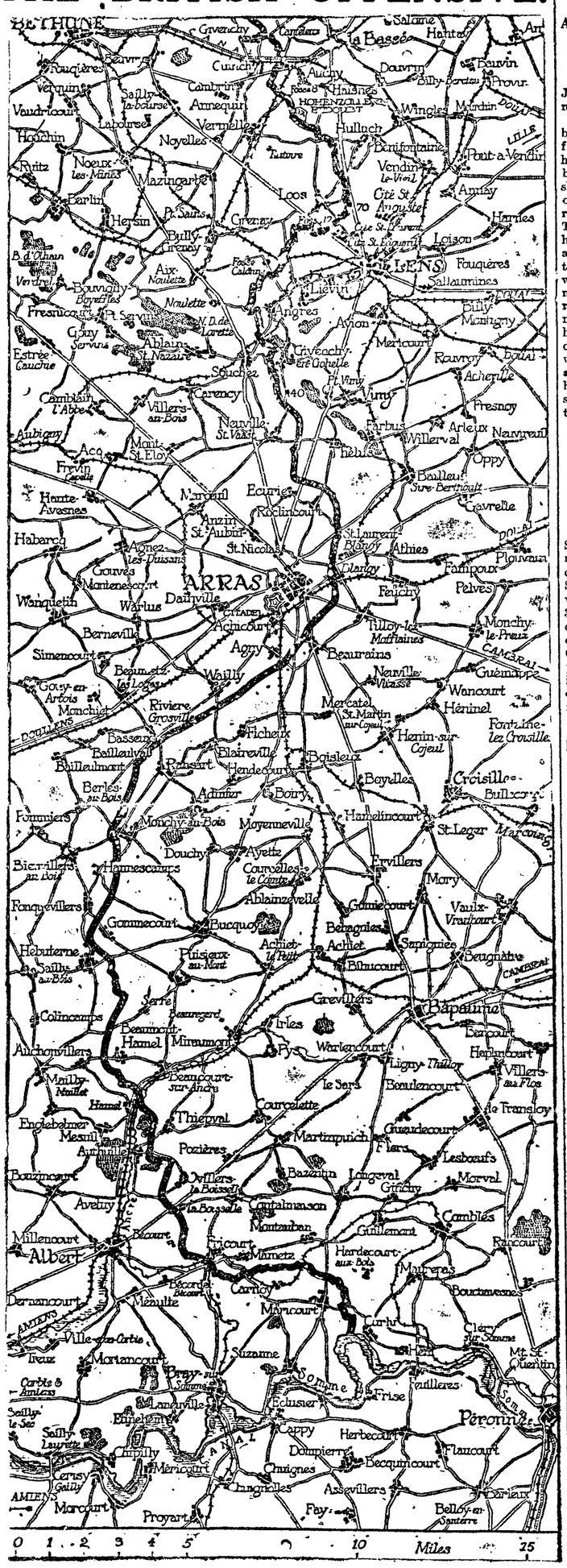
GODAVRI ISLANDS BELONG TO THE CROWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 8.

The Privy Council has decided that the islands formed at the estuary of the Godavri belong to the Crown. This decision has reversed the decision of the High Court of Madras on the point.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.


BETHUNE
Gavrelle
Carvin
Souchez
La Basée
Haisnes
Auchy
Douvrin
Billy-Berclau
Provin
Vendin-le-Vieil
Cité St. Auguste
Annay
Harnes
Loison
Fouquières
Sallaumines
Lens
Liévin
Angres
Avion
Méricourt
Rouvroy
Acheville
Billy-Montigny
Vimy
Farbus
Willerval
Arleux
Oppy
Fresnoy
Neuville-St. Vaast
Thélus
Roclincourt
Ecurie
Marœuil
Anzin-St. Aubin
St. Nicolas
St. Laurent-Blangy
Athies
Blangy
Feuchy
Pelves
Monchy-le-Preux
Tilloy-les-Mofflaines
Beaurains
Neuville-Vitasse
Wancourt
Héninel
Croisilles
Bullecourt
Hamelincourt
Moyenneville
Ayette
Ervillers
Mory
Boyelles
Boiry
Adinfer
Blairville
Boisleux
Hendecourt
Ficheux
Basseux
Beaulencourt
Riencourt
Behagnies
Sapignies
Bapaume
Grévillers
Irles
Bihucourt
Warlencourt
Pys
Courcelette
Thiepval
Pozières
Martinpuich
Guedecourt
Flers
Lesbœufs
Morval
Gueudecourt
Transloy
Le Sars
Bancourt
Villers-au-Flos
Boyelles
Croisilles
Bullecourt
Ecoust
Vaulx-Vraucourt
Courcelles-le-Comte
Bucquoy
Gomiecourt
Achiet-le-Petit
Achiet
Bienvillers-au-Bois
Fonquevillers
Gommecourt
Hébuterne
Sailly-au-Bois
Puisieux-au-Mont
Serre
Colincamps
Beaucourt-Hamel
Miraumont
Auchonvillers
Mailly-Maillet
Hamel
Beaucourt-sur-Ancre
Englebelmer
Mesnil
Authuille
Aveluy
Bouzincourt
Albert
Ovillers-la-Boisselle
Contalmaison
Montauban
Tricot
Mametz
Fricourt
Becordel-Becourt
Méaulte
Dernancourt
Ville-sur-Ancre
Morlancourt
Suzanne
Frise
Curlu
Maricourt
Cléry-sur-Somme
Mt. St. Quentin
Péronne
Flaucourt
Herbécourt
Dompierre
Becquincourt
Assevillers
Barleux
Belloy-en-Santerre
Fay
Proyart
Chuignes
Chuignolles
Omiecourt
Chilly
Méricourt
Cerisy
Gailly
Amiens
Marcourt
Sailly-Laurette
Etinehem
Lamarville
Bray-sur-Somme
Suzanne
Eclusier
Somme
Canal
Riviere
Grosvillers
Monchiet
Gouy-en-Artois
Berles-au-Bois
Monchy-au-Bois
Foummiers
Berneville
Simencourt
Beaumetz-les-Loges
Wailly
Agny
Arras
Citadel
Achicourt
Dainville
Warlus
Wanquetin
Gouves
Mantenescourt
Agnez-les-Duisans
Habarcq
Haute-Avesnes
Frévin-Capelle
Aubigny
Acq
Mont-St. Eloy
Villers-au-Bois
Carency
Camblain-l'Abbé
Estrée-Cauchie
Givenchy-en-Gohelle
Ablain-St. Nazaire
Souchez
Servins
Ablain
Neuville-St. Vaast
Roclincourt
Ecurie
Marœuil
Anzin-St. Aubin
St. Nicolas
Gouves
Agnez-les-Duisans
Habarcq
Wanquetin
Warlus
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Bullecourt
Hamelincourt
Moyenneville
Ayette
Ervillers
Mory
Boiry
Adinfer
Blairville
Boisleux
Hendecourt
Ficheux
Ransart
Bailleulmont
Berles-au-Bois
Monchy-au-Bois
Foummiers
Douchy
Bienvillers-au-Bois
Hannescamps
Fonquevillers
Gommecourt
Bucquoy
Gomiecourt
Behagnies
Sapignies
Bapaume
Grévillers
Irles
Bihucourt
Warlencourt
Pys
Courcelette
Thiepval
Pozières
Martinpuich
Guedecourt
Flers
Lesbœufs
Morval
Gueudecourt
Transloy
Le Sars
Bancourt
Villers-au-Flos
Beaucourt-Hamel
Miraumont
Auchonvillers
Mailly-Maillet
Hamel
Beaucourt-sur-Ancre
Englebelmer
Mesnil
Authuille
Aveluy
Bouzincourt
Albert
Ovillers-la-Boisselle
Contalmaison
Montauban
Tricot
Mametz
Fricourt
Becordel-Becourt
Méaulte
Dernancourt
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Morlancourt
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Frise
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Maricourt
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Wanquetin
Warlus
Dainville
Arras
Citadel
Achicourt

MENACE TO INDIA'S CHERISHED RIGHTS.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

CONSOLIDATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST SOLEMN ASSURANCE

RETROGRADE AND OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS.

A public meeting representative of all the communities in Bombay was held in the Town Hall on Saturday night last, to protest against the Government of India (Consolidation) Act Amendment Bill. In spite of the wet weather a large audience assembled and the resolutions were carried with acclamation. The chairman was supported on the platform by leading men of Bombay of diverse nationalities and diverse shades of opinion and belonging to all professions. A few ladies were also present among the audience.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, took the chair on being proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and seconded by Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In opening the proceedings Sir Dinshaw said:

Whilst I am standing here addressing you as the chairman of this meeting you may be wondering why it is that of all other persons I should have been asked to preside on this occasion. I admit that I am unable to satisfy your curiosity in that respect and that I share with you in your feeling of wonder. When I was asked if I would agree to be the chairman of this meeting, my first impulse was to refuse the honour on account of my consciousness of my not having any claims to it, but, on further consideration, I thought it right to accept it, lest I may be misunderstood and be charged for being lacking in my sense of duty towards the country and the people, and also, towards Government. When you will know from the different speakers of to-day's meeting to what extent the Bill, which it is sought to pass in the House of Lords, is objectionable to the people of this country and their vested interests, you will realise how we are serving the country and its people by meeting here this afternoon and protesting against the passing of this Bill, but I will point out to you how we are serving the Government themselves by telling them frankly and openly what we think about this Bill and conveying to them the feeling that has been aroused in us by the introduction of this Bill and by the manner in which it is attempted to pass it into an Act. Whenever there is any occasion for the slightest degree of dissatisfaction, caused through any action of our rulers, we are performing an act of loyalty by pointing it out to them and giving them an idea of the true feeling that would be created among the people of this country by any such step taken by them, while, on the other hand, I would consider it an act of disloyalty if we were to sit quiet and not to tell them the truth and thus mislead them into believing that there was no feeling of resentment created by any such measure. And now going to the purpose, for which we have assembled here this afternoon, as you are aware, we have met here with the object of lodging our strong protest against the passing of the Bill for the Amendment of the Indian Consolidation Act and for praying to Government to drop this measure for the present, at any rate, when the attention and the resources of the people of all parts of the Empire are fully absorbed in the dreadful war which is raging now. There are several reasons which support our protest and our prayer, and I will mention a few of them to you.

REASONS FOR PROTEST.

No opportunity has been given to the people of this country, before introducing this measure, to consider it and express their views on it. Now is it conceivable, that, at a time like this, when the best of understanding between the Government and the people is of the greatest need and highest value, and at a time, when the people of this country are clamouring more and more to have a greater voice in the settling of their destinies, is it conceivable, I ask, that at such a time, any attempt should be made to pass a measure effecting the most cherished rights and interests of so many millions of people without informing them of it, without consulting them on it, without giving them any opportunity to have their say in the matter. To say the least about the manner in which this bolt from the blue has been brought about by the Government, I would call it very unstatesmanlike and undiplomatic.

Now, as you all know, ever since, by an unscrupulous but a strong enemy, we have been set to the task of fighting for the freedom and the civilization of this world, there has been a tacit understanding between the Governmentt and the people that no controversial questions should be raised during the continuance of the war, so that both the Government and the people may not be embarrassed whilst they are in the performance of the heavy work of defeating this common enemy. This understanding has been often referred to both by Government and the people, and whilst the people are conducting themselves true to it, it is a painful thing to observe that Government should have thought it fit to put aside this understanding and to bring forward a measure affecting one of the most valued rights and privileges of the people,—a measure of the most controversial character—leaving the people no option, however much against their wish, but to raise their voice and to express their strong disapproval of this step of the Government.

MENACE TO CHERISHED RIGHTS.

Now, leaving aside our objections to the method in which this Bill is introduced and to the time at which it is brought, and going to the Bill itself, we find it contains more than one clause which make it unacceptable to the people of this country and prejudicial to their rights and interests. I will pick out for an instance just one clause and leave the others to be dealt with by the various speakers who are going to follow me. This is the clause which confers on the Indian Legislatures the power to pass laws barring the right of the subjects to sue the Secretary of State in particular cases or classes of cases. Now, as we all know, when we were governed by the East India Company, any subject could sue the Company in a Civil Court, and when the Government of the country was transferred to the Crown from the Company it was enacted by Section 65 of the Act of 1858 that "the Secretary of State in Council shall and may sue and be sued as well in India as in England by the name of the Secretary of State in Council as a body corporate, and all persons and bodies politic shall and may have and take the same suits remedies and proceedings legal and equitable against the Secretary of State for India in Council as they could have done against the said Company." This was when the Government of this country was transferred from the Company to the Crown. It was an assurance that such remedies as we then possessed against the East India Company, would be allowed to us by their successors. But now an attempt is sought to be made to deprive us of this one of our most cherished rights, and against this attempt the voice of the people of this vast country is being raised in all parts and corners, and we would have failed in our duty if we, the citizens of such an important place like Bombay, did not join them and add our voice to theirs in protesting against this action of Government, and at the same time, praying that they should be pleased to drop the measure, at any event, for the present. I have detained you, long enough and I do not wish to take up more of your time, but, the very able speakers, who will address you now, will deal with these questions and convince you, if you have any doubt whatsoever, as to the desirability of taking the step and action for which we have assembled here to-day. (Cheers.)

The chairman then read a letter from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah expressing regret for being unable to be present at the meeting and sympathising with their objects.

MR. C. H. SETALVAD.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad then moved the first resolution which was as follows:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, associating itself with the unanimous public condemnation which has been evoked throughout the Indian Empire by the Bill recently introduced into the House of Lords to supplement the Government of India Act, 1915, records its emphatic opinion that the said Bill should be dropped on the following grounds:—(1) that several of its provisions are at least of a highly controversial character, deeply affecting the long-cherished interests and rights of his Majesty's subjects; (2) that the Bill, which contains provisions of a novel and unprecedented nature for the first time in the history of the laws enacted by Parliament with reference to this country, has been introduced into the House of Lords without any previous intimation to or knowledge of the people of India whom it vitally affects and that during this war time when Government and people have from the commencement of the war solemnly agreed in the best interests of the Empire to avoid all legislation of a controversial nature."

Mr. Setalvad said he was sure every one of them must have felt that it was a matter of sincere regret that they should on this occasion assemble together to protest against that measure of Government. At a time when Great Britain and her Allies were engaged in a war unparallelled in the annals of the world, at a time when all parts of the British Empire are straining every nerve to bring this war to a successful issue, it must be the devout wish of every one that all voice of internal controversy must be hushed. Since the beginning of the war it had been a tacit understanding between the people and the Government of the country that all controversial questions during the war must be avoided. That proposition had been repeatedly laid down time after time both in England and India. So far as the people of this country were concerned they had steadfastly and loyally kept to this rule not to embarass the Government during the progress of the war. But could that be equally said of the Government? That could not be said. In this particular instance, in the legislation that was introduced in the House of Lords, it was a standing example that so far as this country was concerned, one party to the compact had failed to keep its promise.

THE BROKEN PLEDGE.

In the year 1915 when what was known as the Consolidation Act, of which the present Bill was an amendment, was introduced in the House of Commons, the avowed object of which was to consolidate all the existing statutes relating to India, Mr. Charles Roberts, who only a short time earlier had vacated the office of Under-Secretary of State for India, was in charge of the Bill. Mr. Roberts had then agreed with the statement that nothing should be brought forward in the House of Commons except that which was non-contentions, unless it had something to do with the war. They would see from this that when this Consolidation Act was placed before them in 1915 it was openly and solemnly declared by the Under-Secretary of State for India that nothing would be done with regard to the Bill, except to put into the Bill all the existing statutes without attempting any amendments of them, and if any amendments would be thought necessary they would be put in immediately the war was over. After having given this solemn assurance one failed to see how the Government and the authorities, who were responsible for the administration of this country, could have possibly thought that they were carrying out the pledges they had given to this country when the Bill was introduced.

HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL.

The present Bill was of a highly controversial character. One of the main provisions empowered the Legislatures in India to pass enactments which would bar the right of the subjects in India to sue the Secretary of State for India with regard to any matter. Could it for a moment be pretended that legislation of that character was anything but contentious. It was controversial to a very high degree. It would give to the local Legislative Councils powers which they had not possessed. The Moment Case was decided in the year 1912; four years had gone by and nothing had been done and it was certainly not opportune that they should discuss it now. The matter had rested for four years and certainly it could rest for some few years more.

One of the provisions of the Bill empowered the Government to accord the rulers of the Native States in India and their subjects accord the same rights as the British Indian subjects of this country. That again raised questions of a very delicate and controversial character, and it could not be said that these things could not wait.

Then with regard to the removing of a very wholesome rule, which at present existed, that no officials in this country should be concerned in trade in this country. It was now proposed that commercial members of the local and Imperial Executive Councils should be permitted to be partners in a trading concern. That again was a controversial question, and it passed Mr. Setalvad's understanding how they could say it was not. The present Bill had been introduced without any warning and without any information to the people of this country. At any time it would have been monstrous and most undesirable to introduce legislation like this, anywhere and in any country, so vitally affecting the people of the country,—especially in a vast country like India inhabited by different creeds and nationalities, without previous intimation, but specially at the present juncture when it was tacitly laid down that no measures of a controversial nature should be introduced. The first principle of a civilised Government in a matter of this sort should be that the people concerned should have the measure before them prior to placing it before the legislature and passing it. The Government of India ought to have taken the people of this country into confidence and ought to have informed them previously so that the Imperial Parliament might be in a position to judge of the views of this country. But until the Bill was sent to the Committee of the House of Lords, they had not even the text of the Bill before them. People wanted to see it, but all the information available was that contained in Reuter's telegram which came to them. Surely it could not be maintained that an important Bill of this character should be introduced in the House of Lords,—which vitally concerned the people of this country,—without their having even the text of the Bill.

INTOLERABLE AND UNPRECEDENTED.

The speaker concluded by saying:—"I maintain, therefore, we are perfectly justified to go up to the Government and tell them that it is highly wrong that a controversial Bill of this character should be introduced. It is undesirable, intolerable and unprecedented that a measure of this character should be introduced by the Government in the Imperial Parliament without informing the people and without allowing them to have their say about it. Mr. President, I propose to move the resolution." (Cheers).

MR. W. A. CHAMBERS,

Mr. M. A. Chambers in seconding the resolution said:—

It is usual for a speaker at a meeting of this character to preface, his remarks by stating that he seconds the resolution with pleasure. I am afraid that on this occasion such a remark would be out of place. It is no pleasure at the present juncture to take part in political discussions. At this moment, so far as I can judge, there are three duties for a British citizen. The first is to pay his taxes cheerfully, the second to succour the wounded and the third to keep a silent tongue. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the action of some one in the India Office has made it difficult for the third of those duties to be performed. It is impossible for anyone who objects to the withdrawal of a valued privilege now belonging to the Indian public, namely the right to sue the Secretary of State in Council, to keep quiet while an attempt to withdraw that privilege is being made. It is for that reason that we find it difficult to keep a silent tongue to-day. In this country the privilege is peculiarly valuable. Public opinion here is not very articulate and there are few means of redress for the subject when he feels himself aggrieved. It follows that every effort should be made to preserve one of those means—a valuable one—an appeal to a Court of Law. (Cheers.) When we have returned to normal times and the citizen can express his views, without embarrassing the Government, we can then examine the case of the authorities, express our views and endeavour to persuade those who have the power that the proposed change is not advisable.

The proposal we are now discussing, I am advised, will have a serious effect on many disputes that are likely to arise within the next twenty years—particularly in Bombay. Much discussion is likely to take place in the period I have mentioned as to local land tenures and the High Court will be one of the means by which these questions will be settled, but if the proposal, to-day suggested, becomes a statute it will be competent for the local legislature to prevent these disputes reaching the High Court. That in my opinion is most serious. But this is not the time for such debates. An agreement has been come to that at this juncture all matters of controversy shall be dropped and we appeal to those who have brought forward this controversial question to drop it. (Cheers.) That is why I am on this platform to-day and that is why I second the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then put the resolution to the vote and it was carried with acclamation.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKER.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker proposed the second resolution which was:—

"That this meeting records its definite disapproval of the Bill on account of the highly objectionable and retrograde principle underlying some of its important provisions, namely:

"First,—Cl. 2 Sub-clause (2) which, by empowering the legislatures in India to pass laws, with retrospective effect, barring the right of the subject to sue the Secretary of State in Council in particular cases or classes of cases, deprives his Majesty's subjects of such right which having been guaranteed to them by law as against the Government during the regime of the East India Company, was confirmed by Parliament in the Government of India Act of 1858 in accordance with ancient usage and law and the pledge given in that behalf in the Proclamation of 1858.

"Secondly,—Cl. 1 (amending Sec. 63 of the principal Act by introducing a new sub-section (6b) making a ruler or subject of any state in India eligible to be nominated as a member of a legislative Council); and Cl. 3, empowering the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council to declare, subject to any conditions or restrictions, (a) the ruler or subjects of any State in India (b) subjects of any State in territory adjacent to India or (c) members of any independent race or tribe in territory adjacent to India, eligible for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a Native of British India may be appointed. Both these clauses are open to grave objections from the point of view of the British Indian tax-payer as also from that of the Rulers of States in India, in regard to whom they raise delicate questions of a constitutional nature affecting their rights, status and dignity arising from the relations of the British Government to Native States and their subjects as established by Treaty rights and obligations which it is inexpedient to discuss during the present war conditions; and

"Thirdly,—Cl. 5, which, by permitting any ordinary member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General or any member of the Executive Council of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to retain, during the term of his office with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General may prescribe, his concern or interest in any trade or business in which he was concerned or engaged at the time of his appointment as such member, seeks to legalise and sanction a highly objectionable principle, inasmuch as, first, the principle is (1) distinctly opposed to the series of Parliamentary Statutes passed from the time of the East India Company which, having in the interests of soundness and purity of administration hitherto debarred high officials in this country from the right to engage or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any trade, contract or business, have tended to place before the officials and people in this country a high ideal of official morality so as to secure public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of public servants; and secondly, the said clause, by relaxing the principle hitherto sanctioned in Parliamentary Statutes relating to India, exposes the officials concerned to suspicion and diminution of public confidence in their administration."

Sir N. G. Chandavarker said that night's meeting carried his memory back to a public meeting of an enthusiastic character which was held in that very hall exactly 45 years ago under the chairmanship of a renowned merchant of that time in Bombay to whom, in the first place, the citizens of this city owed its present Municipal constitution and independence, he meant the late Mr. Charles Forbes. Although they had done their best at that time to raise an emphatic protest against a piece of legislation which was eventually passed, but which perpetrated a very great wrong and injustice, just as the Government of India now sought to perpetrate. Then the speaker referred to the various protest meetings which had been held in the Town Hall against the many measures which had eventually passed into law. Speaking, of the Salt Bill Sir Narayan said Mr. Pedder the then Collector of Salt Revenue, afterwards the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and subsequently on the Secretary of State's Council attended the protest meeting. Those were the days when Government servants could attend public meetings and take part in them, but now times had changed. Mr. Pedder took part in the meeting and said that "British Government is the reign of law" but, said the speaker, the Government by passing this measure were introducing personal Government for the reign of law which was the distinguishing feature (cheers). This right of the subject to sue the Government had been derived by ancient usage. It dated from a period beyond and behind the years of the East India Company, and he was going to make good that statement that they, the subjects of his Majesty, should consider it a great blessing to be under the reign of law of the British Government, and realise to themselves the value of the right of a memorable character.

ANCIENT INDIAN RIGHT.

Sir Narayan traced the history of the question step by step and said that in the ancient Hindu rules it was clear from the law books, which were enforced as authorities even now, that there was a sharp distinction made between the revenue and the judicial authorities, and the subjects had the right to sue the Government. The king was not to take more than a certain proportion of the produce —one sixth part—and according to the Hindu law a ryot could sue the king in respect of a wrong done to him. When the Mahomedan rulers came that right was kept intact. When the East India Company came into power the power of the subject to sue the Government was again there. In 1793 Lord Cornwallis made a great improvement in the existing laws, which reflected the greatest credit on the Government of India, by his Bengal Regulations by which he enacted a law which gave the ryot the right to sue the Government and its officials. The same law was put into the Statute Book in the Bombay Presidency by Mountstuart Elphinstone when he was Governor of Bombay. This right was not touched by the East India Company because it was their intention that this land should be governed according to the ancient usages and laws of Hindustan. It was therefore, that they protested against this Bill (loud cheers). They all took their stand upon what was called an immemorial usage. With regard to the second clause he would only say this that it was a matter of great delicacy. There were susceptibilities to be considered. It involved the rights of the Native Rulers and their subjects and they could not consider calmly any problem regarding the British Empire until after the war was over when it was said the whole problem of the Empire would have to be founded upon a better, holier and surer solid foundation than it was now (loud cheers.)

The last clause of the Bill as stated in the resolution affected official integrity and would not only be hostile to the Parliamentary statute enacted in the time of the East India Company, but their protest must be founded upon a more significant fact. Under the East India Company for several years even the higher officials used to be corrupt. Therefore to root out that corruption and to increase the integrity of the officials the British Parliament passed this statute according to which no executive official of the Government, no Governor, or any official of the Government should take any present from the people, except perhaps a few flowers (laughter.) This clause contained a stigma. It was said that Indian merchants who were ready to take office of the Government for the good of the country could not be found. They were so mercenary that Government could find them. It meant a stigma cast on the Indian merchants. Were they so demoralised, were they so much wanting in the sense of duty to their country that they would not agree to be members of the executive councils but would rather like to be traders (cheers). That clause cast a stigma not only upon Indian merchants, but upon all of them. To-morrow it would be used as an argument that for the purpose of facilitating the entry of these Indians Government had to give up all its ideals, and to enact that they might be partners in mercantile firms, and Government officials at one and the same time. They would say that the Indian ideal of morality was inferior to theirs and that they had to govern according to the Indian morality and, therefore, they had to make a rule like that (cheers). He considered the purity of official administration, whether it be Indian or European must be the pivot of the integrity, and the official must be like Caesar's wife not only chaste, but above suspicion. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

HON. MR. M. N. HOGG.

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, in seconding Sir Narayan Chandavarker's proposal said:—

The subject matter of the resolution, which is now before you, has been very fully dealt with by its proposer Sir Narayan and you will, I think, neither expect nor desire a lengthy speech from myself. It will suffice, if I state as briefly as possible my reasons for opposing the passing into law of this Bill. There appear to me to be three main grounds of opposition. The first is that this Bill contains matters of a very controversial nature and that the present is no time for the discussion of such matters. The second is that a Consolidation Act Amendment Bill is no place for controversial enactments; it is intended for the passing of amendments of a formal nature; it is not intended and should not be used as a cloak for smuggling through the Legislature of controversial matters (cheers). These two grounds of opposition form the subject matter of the resolution which has just been passed, and I do not propose to say anything more about them, except this that they appear to me to constitute in themselves such an overwhelming case against the Bill that I can hardly believe that Government will persevere with it.

RETROGRADE AND OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS.

However, in order to make our opposition to the Bill complete, it has been thought advisable to put forward our third ground of opposition, which is that we consider some of the provisions of the Bill to be not only controversial but retrograde and objectionable in themselves. It is then this third ground of opposition which forms the subject matter of the present resolution. There are three provisions to which we take exception and these are set forth in the resolution. The first provision referred to raises an important constitutional point and proposes to take away from each one of us a right which has been enjoyed by the public in India ever since British rule was established and which under certain circumstances might be a very valuable and important right to any one of us, namely, the right to seek redress in the Law Courts against the Secretary of State in certain classes of cases. (Cheers.)

It is, I understand, a fact that certain Acts, which purport to take away this right, have been on the Statute Book of the Bombay Presidency for many years and have never been objected to by the public, nor has their validity ever been questioned. For this reason it may be argued—and in fact it has been argued—that we ought not now to make a fuss when Government merely proposes to validate these Acts which have recently been found to be *ultra vires*. But this argument will not, I think, hold water. For what is the reason why the public have never objected to these Acts? The reason is that the public did not see the danger which was concealed in them; they did not realise that these Acts were quietly taking away from them an old and valuable right; the Acts were in themselves unobjectionable and no concrete case had arisen in this Presidency in which it became necessary to assert this right, and to contest the validity of the Act. But a concrete case arose in Burmah a few years ago—I refer to the case of the Secretary of State *versus* Moment,—and this case has awakened us to the value of this right and the danger which we are in of losing it. (Applause.)

A DANGEROUS POWER.

I maintain, therefore, that in spite of the fact that Acts, purporting to deprive us of this right, have for years reposed peacefully on the Statute Book and in spite of the fact that we did not realise till recently that they were *ultra vires*, we are perfectly justified now in opposing the validation of these Acts. For it is not only the validation of these Acts which is at stake; what is far more important is the power which it is proposed to give to the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors to pass similar Acts in future, and to deprive the individual citizen, whenever they think fit, of the right to sue the Secretary of State in the Law Courts. This power is, in my opinion, a most dangerous one, and should be strenuously resisted.

PUBLIC SERVANTS SHOULD BE ABOVE SUSPICION.

The only other point to which I wish to refer is the third provision mentioned in the resolution. This provision proposes, under certain circumstances and subject to certain safeguards, which are not defined, to make it possible for a man to hold an important public office under the Crown and at the same time to retain an interest in any private trade or business in which he may have been concerned. Gentlemen, I consider, that this provision would remove a very necessary and salutary safeguard to the cleanliness of our administration. You will remember that the Emperor Julius Caesar was not content that his wife should be innocent. He said that she must also be above suspicion. I think we might say very much the same of our public servants. It is not sufficient that their motives should be innocent; it is necessary that the innocence of their motives should be above suspicion, and the best way to place them above suspicion is to remove them, as far as possible, out of the reach of temptation. (Hear, hear.) I am not suggesting for an instant that the removal of this safeguard would introduce corruption and malpractices into our public life; I have far too much faith in the capacity of the Empire to produce disinterested and honourable public men to suggest that. But I do say that a man, who held office under the proposed conditions, would be in a very difficult position and exposed to constant criticism and suspicion of a very unpleasant and undesirable kind. There is I think little doubt as to what is Government's reason for suggesting this provision. It has frequently been urged that there are certain important public offices which might, with advantage, be sometimes filled by business men instead of by trained officials. I take it that Government has accepted this view and either thinks or possibly has found by experiment that the acceptance of office under present conditions means such a heavy financial sacrifice to the most successful and able business men, if they have to give up all their commercial interests, that it is practically impossible to obtain them. Well, Gentlemen, this may be so. If it is so, all I can say is this. I am a merchant myself and a great believer in the value of mercantile experience and mercantile brains in certain branches of public service: but if the price we are to pay for the introduction of business men into public offices is the abrogation of this most necessary safe-guard to the integrity and dignity of our administration, I say, that the price is far too high. (Loud cheers.)

MR. N. M. SAMARTH.

Mr. N. M. Samarth, in supporting the resolution, said he would like to follow up and supplement the answer which the Hon. Mr. Hogg had given to the justification which had been put forward for empowering the Legislatures in India to validate laws which they had made in excess of their powers. The justification amounted to this that it was not only the

(Continued on page 10.)

MENACE TO INDIA'S CHERISHED RIGHTS

(Continued from page 9.)

gislative Council of Burma but also other Legislatures in India which had trangressed permissible limits of legislation and made laws in derogation of the right of suit of the British Indian subjects and as those laws had reposed on the statute book undisturbed all these years, it was right to empower the Legislatures in India to validate the laws so made. His answer to that was that so long as the Legislative Councils in India were not popular assemblies in which the representatives of the people were at least in a substantial majority, the laws in question made by the Legislatures in India were practically laws made by Government in their own favour to the detriment of the rights of the people and to empower such Legislatures to legalise illegal laws made by them and to enact similar ones in future to the prejudice of the people was to reduce legislation to a mockery and to inflict on the people a grievous injury. (Applause.) Validating legislation was indefensible when it purported to confirm an invasion of the people's statutory right,—the more so, when that right was based on pre-existing law and usage and was sanctified by the pledge of a gracious Sovereign. If the Legislatures in India had done a wrong to the people by trenching on that right, it was but right that the wrong done to them should be righted and not that their right should be taken away and the wrong perpetrated. (Applause.) It was wrong to do a wrong and then to do a greater wrong by making the wrong done a lasting wrong. (Applause.)

SUBJECTS OF NATIVE STATES.

Passing on to the second paragraph of the Resolution, he said it related to subjects of Native States, to Rulers of Native States, and to what might be shortly described as the Border tribes. The subjects of Native States were not British subjects and had no business to meddle with British Indian Legislation. They did not pay the piper and had, therefore, no right to call for the tune. As for appointments he, for one, would not object to their being made eligible for posts in British India, admission to which was by open competition. but there were, as they knew, several appointments in British India, which were made by Government officers, not by open competition, but by nomination And if the influences of Native States were to be allowed to operate for the filling in of these appointments, he would leave the audience to imagine the highly undesirable state of things which would soon come into existence. A curious justification, however, had been put forward for the proposal in question. Lord Islington is reported to have said that as the Native States employed British Indian subjects in their service, the British Government should also throw open their service to the subjects of Native States. The noble Lord apparently did not know that the employment of British Indian subjects by Native States in their service was due to their own necessity, which would go on diminishing as high education advanced in those States and made indigenous talent available to them for their own services. But in British India, there was surely no such necessity. The cry in British India, was not that there were places for which no men were available but that there were hundreds and thousands of capable men for whom no places were available, with the result that many educated British Indian citizens migrated to Native States where they found scope for their administrative ability which was denied to them in British India. Importation of the subjects of Native States into the British Indian service and the consequent curtailment of the field of public service available to the yearly increasing members of educated young men in British India would only serve to accentuate the grievance of the British Indian subjects and would be politically unwise.

RULING CHIEFS.

The proposals regarding the Rulers of Native States were open to the gravest objections and were highly undesirable in the interests of the Ruling Chiefs themselves no less than in the public interests. They would remember that in the original proposals of Lord Minto's Government in regard to constitutional reforms, which ultimately resulted in what were commonly known as the Morley-Minto reforms, there was a proposal to constitute an Advisory Assembly of Notables consisting of 20 Ruling Chiefs and 40 territorial magnates from British India. The Bombay Government, in their letter to the Government of India, on the subject, rightly observed that the Ruling Chiefs could have no claim to advise in matters affecting the administration in British India. Much less then could they have any claim to participate in its legislation or administration. Apart from this objection based on the view-point of the Indian tax-payer, there was another aspect of the matter. It was this,—that it would be neither kind nor fair to the Rulers of Native States to place them in a position in which they would have to choose between the political views and inclinations of those upon whose good will they had to depend and the interests of persons outside their own territories with whose wants and grievances they had no direct concern and with whose aspirations for political progress they could hardly be expected to show open sympathy without compromising their position as absolute Rulers in their own States. As to that part of the clause which enabled the Government of India to declare, by notification, any Ruling Chief as a servant of the Crown, the less said the better. That clause would unquestionably affect the rights and status and dignity of the Ruling Chiefs and raise questions of a delicate nature regarding the Treaties and Engagements between them and the British Government, which, as the Resolution said, it was not expedient to discuss at the present time.

FOREIGN MERCENARIES.

The only one other part of that clause now remained to be dealt with, namely, that which provided for the admission of Border tribes into civil or military service in British India. In their case, what was intended, in all probability, by Government was not civil but military service. He was surprised at the revival in 1916 of a proposal which was discussed and discarded in 1858. Soon after the Mutiny of 1857, the question was seriously raised whether it would be expedient to enlist foreign mercenaries in the Army in India and opinions of prominent civil and military officers were invited by the Government of India. Some favoured the view and others opposed it. Among those who condemned the idea and whose views ultimately prevailed were men of great repute such as Lord (then Sir John) Lawrence, Brigadier-General Neville Chamberlain, Sir Bartle (then Mr.) Frere, who was the Commissioner in Sind and became afterwards Governor of Bombay and General John Jacob. They opposed the idea of enlisting foreign mercenaries not only on the ground that these mercenaries would remain after all mere mercenaries easy to be bought over by the enemy, but also on the ground that the proposed policy would be unjust to India and would be a departure from their benevolent desire to rule India for the benefit of the Indians. What an irony of fate that the proposal then condemned should now find favour with the authorities. He asked the Government on behalf of himself and his countrymen: "Are foreign mercenaries to be the defenders of our hearths and homes" (Applause).

Mr. H. P. Mody in further supporting the resolution said the bill was a retrograde measure and they should all unite to protest against its enactment.

The Chairman put the resolution before the meeting and it was passed with cheers.

MR. C. V. MEHTA.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta then moved the last resolution which was as follow:—

"That this meeting authorises its Chairman to submit the resolutions passed at this meeting to (1) the Government of Bombay (2) the Government of India, and (3) the Secretary of State for India with a prayer first, that the Bill forming the subject-matter of these resolutions be dropped during the war period and secondly, that should the Government deem it expedient to revive the Bill at the end of the war, the Bill and any other proposed legislation affecting India should not be introduced into Parliament without full opportunity given to his Majesty's subjects in this country to express their opinions through the recognised channels of public opinion.

Mr. Mehta said that not many words were required to commend this formal resolution for their acceptance. It only authorised the chairman to carry the resolutions of that meeting to the authorities concerned. He would only venture to say this that they must have been convinced from the arguments ably put before them that the Bill was not only of a highly controversial and dangerous character even of a seriously dangerous character and the manner in which it has been tried to bring into operation was like adding insult to injury. The Bill struck at the root of their liberty, and they had an opportunity at that meeting to express their emphatic protest against that measure (cheers). Sir Narayan had referred in his speech to the meeting which was held in that very hall exactly 45 years ago, the objects of which had not been attained, but the speaker hoped that they would be more successful now than they were then (cheers).

MR. MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan seconded the resolution. He said that proposition was a corollary to the last two propositions. The higher form of Government was that in which the Government itself appeared before its own independent tribunals in order that the disputes between itself and the subjects might be decided and determined upon. It was a very cherished right of the subjects, and it was a right which they had enjoyed for centuries. It was the first element of natural justice that before any Government took away a right which had been enjoyed for many years past they must give a hearing to the people whose rights were affected. There was bound to be controversy between the Government and the people when they enacted such a measure, and the people were bound to protest against an invasion of their rights (cheers).

This resolution also was passed with loud cheers.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, who was received with loud and continued applause when he rose to thank the chairman, said it was his pleasant duty to accord a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. At the outset of his speech the chairman had observed that he wondered why he was put in the chair, but no such wonder remained now after they had seen how well he had conducted the meeting. The chairman had taken part in public affairs that day and they had given him their baptism and he wished to see him chairman of many public meetings like this (cheers).

The vote of thanks was unanimously passed on being seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna.

The meeting then dissolved.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM FOR ORNAMENTS.

BARRED BY LIMITATION

(Before Justice Beaman.)

CASSUM HAJI TYEB AND OTHERS v. BAI REHMABAI

This was a suit to recover certain ornaments and rich clothes, or in the alternative, their value viz. Rs. 6,000

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant.

The first plaintiff is the son of one Haji Tyeb and the second and third plaintiffs are the minor sons of the first plaintiff. The first plaintiff married one Amnabai about 18 years ago; and thereafter he with his wife Amnabai resided with the plaintiff's father Haji Tyeb. The first plaintiff alleged that numerous suites of rich clothes and ornaments were presented to Amnabai on her marriage. And these, he alleged, were kept with Haji Tyeb when the plaintiff and his wife resided with him. Subsequently ornaments and clothes were presented to Amnabai on her pregnancy and also on the birth of her children and these also the plaintiff alleged remained with Haji Tyeb. The plaintiff also alleged that ornaments belonging to the two minor plaintiffs were deposited with Haji Tyeb. Amnabai died about the year 1904. Four years after her death disputes arose between the first plaintiff and the defendant, who was the second wife of Haji Tyeb and the plaintiff's step-mother; and, in consequence, the plaintiff went to reside at Mahim separately from his father. The plaintiffs' allegation was that the relation between Cassum and Haji Tyeb remained friendly and that the ornaments and clothes of Amnabai and the children remained with Haji Tyeb. Haji Tyeb died on the 28th January 1913. Thereafter the defendant took possession of his property. The plaintiffs called upon her to deliver up the ornaments but she denied that she had any ornaments or clothes in her possession. The plaintiffs valued the ornaments and clothes at Rs. 6,000 and sued to recover them or their value from the defendant.

The defendant contended that the suit was barred by limitation and that it was bad for misjoinder of parties and causes of action. She denied that the ornaments and clothes had remained with Haji Tyeb. She also denied that she ever came into possession of them. She alleged that the relations between Cassum and Haji Tyeb were very bad, Haji Tyeb having been greatly annoyed at his quarrelsome conduct. Her case was that the plaintiffs' claim was entirely false.

After hearing evidence and arguments of counsel his Lordship delivered judgment. His Lordship said that, it having been pointed out to the plaintiffs that joining the claim in respect of the minor children's ornaments with the claim for Amnabai's ornaments was a clear misjoinder, the plaintiffs had elected to proceed only with their claim to Amnabai's ornaments and clothes as her heirs. This was not a case of deposit of the ornaments with Haji Tyeb. There was no evidence of a deposit or any intention on the first plaintiff's part to make a deposit. Even if the story as to the existence of the ornaments and clothes told by the plaintiffs was believed, and even if there had been a deposit, the plaintiffs' own witnesses had given evidence of a demand having been made by the plaintiff on Haji Tyeb much anterior to three years before the suit. The suit was therefore barred under Articles 48 and 49 of the Second Schedule of the Limitation Act. Even if the suit were not barred his Lordship would have had no hesitation, on the evidence, in holding that the plaintiffs, had entirely failed to make out the case set up by them. The evidence on the plaintiffs' side was untrustworthy while the defendant had produced reliable evidence, particularly the witness Billimoria who had known Haji Tyeb very intimately. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with all costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Tyabji Dahyabhai & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Chitnis Motilal & Kanga.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

67-15—195-14—Madhowji K & C Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Rao Bahadur Kashinath and ors Edgelow G W & Co. Part Heard.

2-16—818-15—Dikshit Dh & P Jasraj Krishna v. J E Miller M B Chothia.

4-16—685-15—G B Pandya (for a pauper) Mogul Hussan Hoosein v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

5-16—546-15—J A Valles Loongin De Mello v. Tahilram Girdharidas & anr Jamsetjee R & D.

6-16—1048-15—Mulji and Th Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani v. Messrs. Panachand Dosa & Sons a firm Patell and Ez.

8-16—1257-15—Ardeshir H D & Co. S Nassiruddin & Co. a firm v. S. Mahomed Oomer H Mahomed Hassam a firm Payne & Co.

12-16—691-15—Daphtary F & D K Venkatrao Sethupatty v. Khimji Assur Virji Payne and Co.

27-16—692-15—Daphtary F and D K Vencata Rao Sethupatty and anr v. Khimji Assur Virji and ors Payne and Cd.

O. S. 18-16—30-16—Wadia G and Co. Kaikhusru Bejonji Nanabhoy Capadia v. Shrinbai Bejonji's Capadia and ors Wadia G and Co.

19-16—1031-15—Maneck D and Co. (for a paper) Florence Ingnes Cabrel v. Agustinho Rozario Siqueira, Kanga and S In person.

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11-16—115-15—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Tullockchand Hookamchand, a firm, Jehangir M & Somji.

28-16—1267-14—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors v. Golam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

22-16—83-15—Mirza M and M. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v. Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

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FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO ACTING COMMRS. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

12-13-1050-11.—Payne & Co., Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy, & ors. v. Kulsumbai, widow, & ors, Jeh S M & H.

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29-16—In Re Ins Ct No. 216-16 and Re Chagandas & Co., Insolvents, Payne & Co., Khimji Keshowji & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm.

30-16—In Re Ins Ct No. 252-16 and Re Chagandas & Co., Insolvents, Payne & Co., Purshotam Mathuradas & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

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1423-15—Ard H D & Co., Meghbai, widow v. Ruttonsey Raghowji, Madh K & C.

1425-15—Ard H D & Co., Meghbai, widow v. Ruttonsey Raghowji, & anr, Madh & C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

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463-16—Little & Co, Pestonji Framji Shroff, v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Smetham B & Co.

410-16—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji and Co a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

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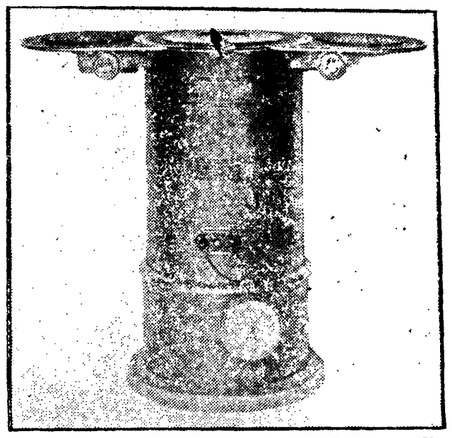

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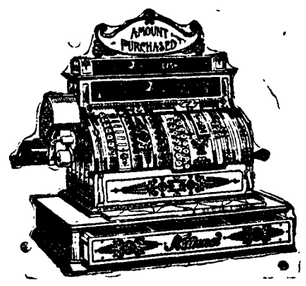

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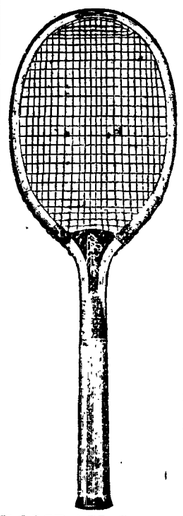

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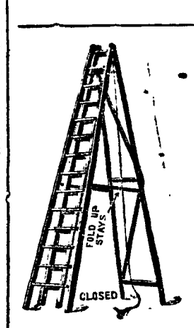

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